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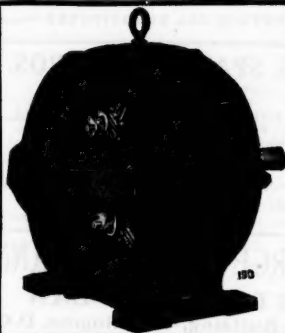
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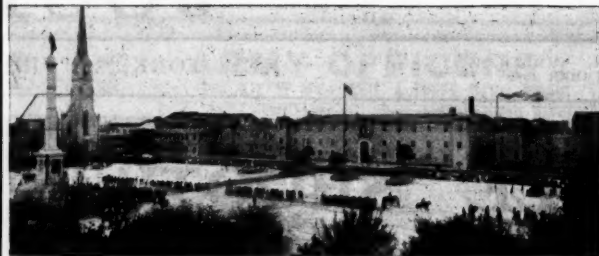
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TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

Col. James Parker, 11th U.S. Cav., takes decided exception to the statement found in "Organization and Tactics," by Colonel Wagner, which has been adopted as a text-book by the War Department, placing the cost of cavalry at three times that of infantry. This assertion, which is found on page 61, under the heading, "Powers and Limitations of Cavalry," reads as follows: "Its disadvantages are that it is an expensive arm to equip and maintain, costing, as it does, three times as much as the same number of infantry." This, Colonel Parker says, is the stock argument of many who oppose Cavalry increase, as well as an argument advanced by others some years ago, when it was wished to increase the Coast Artillery arm at the expense of the Cavalry. Even pedagogues, he asserts, continue the error by impressing it upon second lieutenants as the correct answer to the question, "State the limitations of cavalry?" Having thus made plain the wide currency of this belief, Colonel Parker, in the April Journal of the U.S. Cavalry Association, seeks to demonstrate that far from costing three times as much as infantry, the additional cost is only about one-third. He gives a table showing that the cost of an infantryman for the first year of his enlistment is \$391.73. The extra cost of the cavalryman he places at \$153.48. The only items reaching double figures in this latter table are \$20, cost of horse, figuring the total cost as \$140, with seven years of use in the animal, and forage of \$96.09, at the rate of 26.33 cents per day per year. The argument that while all this may be true of the individual, it does not apply to the company or regiment, he meets with figures tending to show that the additional cost of cavalry when so considered is decreased rather than increased. To the objection that in time of war cavalry costs more, he replies that, while horses then cost more as does equipment, so do the clothing and forage of infantry, and he deems it easily demonstrable that to cost three times as much as infantry in war it would be necessary for the average cavalryman to kill off at least eight horses per year. Colonel Parker cannot understand how the statement that cavalry costs three times as much as infantry ever got into this text-book, or how it is permitted to remain. He fancies that the phrase came down from the Middle Ages, when the infantry were a "ragged rabble" and cavalry "knights in armor." Since the annual appropriation for subsistence is \$100 per man, and the regular transportation and supplies together figure up about \$300 a man, Colonel Parker says, "it should not be difficult to see that to put an infantryman on a horse does not increase his cost three times, however much it may increase his value."

Henry G. Granger, the engineer who has been sharply criticising the lock type of canal at Panama, devotes a column letter in the New York Sun of May 20 to a reply to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's contention that his demand for a new "commission that should be recognized as fairly constituted" was tantamount to a reflection upon the fairness of the appointing authority, President Roosevelt. Mr. Granger says that he meant no reflection or implication on or regarding the President of the United States, yet he proceeds to assert in the next sentence that a study of the constitution of the recent board, the history, affiliations and obligations of its members cannot fail to convince anybody that their appointment was "evidence on the part of the late Executive of a desire that his reversal of sane and safe engineering in adopting the minority report of the inexperienced members of the 1906 board should at all events be bolstered and upheld. Certainly it was recognized and anticipated among all engineers and some editors that their report could not be other than the whitewash that

resulted." For one who does not desire to reflect upon the ex-President this seems to be a rather plain charge that the recent board was "packed" by President Roosevelt for a particular purpose. We have raised our voice more than once for fairness in the discussion of the Panama canal type on account of its importance, and we regret to see one of the chief advocates of the sea-level type descend to the imputing of unworthy motives with no proof whatever advanced for his insinuations. Mr. Granger talks about the necessity of appointing men on his proposed commission who will not have to "eat their own words," and who therefore will be more likely to render an unbiased opinion, but Mr. Granger should not forget that President Roosevelt himself originally was an advocate of a sea-level canal and was broad enough and honest enough to change his mind and favor the lock type. He "ate his words," though the most conspicuous man in the public eye, and it ought to be conceivable by Mr. Granger that other men are able to do the same in the public interest. Surely, if any President ever showed fairness in a large public matter, President Roosevelt did in changing his views as to types, and Mr. Granger, who is a member of a distinguished body of engineers, might lend more dignity to the sea-level side of this discussion by refraining from accusing Colonel Roosevelt of appointing a commission to "bolster and uphold his views" or to engage in a process of "whitewashing."

There is an apparent discrepancy between the official report of the number killed at the battle of Gettysburg and the number buried in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa. In reply to an inquiry as to the origin of the discrepancy Mr. Calvin Hamilton, superintendent of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, says: "This resulted from several causes. The officers of the several commands sent in their reports immediately after the close of the battle when, in many instances, owing to the confusion during and closely following the battle, it was impossible to account for every man. Many reported 'missing' were undoubtedly among the killed, while many of the wounded died in the various field hospitals within a few days after the battle, greatly increasing the number of casualties over that reported, for those who died of wounds within a few days or even weeks after the battle might, with propriety, be numbered among the killed, though not so reported, as were those who died within a few hours. My own regiment (1st Pennsylvania Reserves), for example, had eight officially reported killed, yet a week after the dead numbered fourteen, ten of whom are buried here, the others being taken to their homes by friends. It is estimated that over a thousand were taken to their homes by friends for final interment. A local paper, the Star and Sentinel, is publishing extracts from its issue of July, 1863. On July 21 of that year it reported that the number of coffins manufactured in Gettysburg for the transportation of dead soldiers to their homes amounted to probably six or seven hundred. The town was full of relatives inquiring for those near and dear to them. There is a plot in the town cemetery containing the remains of seventy Union soldiers, who were buried there before the National Cemetery was established. There are now 3,652 interments in the Gettysburg National Cemetery, all but between sixty and seventy of whom were killed or died of wounds received in the battle here. Thus it will be readily seen that the official report of the number killed, as well as the number buried in the National Cemetery, is far short of the number of casualties resulting from the great battle fought here." The figures generally given for the loss of the Federal Army during the three days' battle are: Killed, 3,072; wounded, 14,497; captured or missing, 5,434. For the Confederate Army, according to official reports, which, however, have been called in question, the figures are: Killed, 2,592; wounded, 12,709; captured or missing, 5,150.

The Sunday Telegram of Portland, Me., reads a needed lesson to those persons who fail to make allowance for the proverbial "black sheep" that is found in the best organizations and hold an entire body responsible for the derelictions of the individual trespasser, a tendency deplorably conspicuous in the case of Regular soldiers. Referring to a disturbance at Mountain View Park for which a Regular, it says, was responsible, the Telegram says: "Portland has several hundred Regulars stationed in her vicinity, and when anything wrong is done or any act of vandalism is committed the people too frequently blame it on the soldiers. Portland is not alone in her blame of the soldiers, for it is the same in every place where they are stationed; about all wrong is credited to them and all good to those not in the Service. Therefore it is quite a shock to a whole lot of people when the soldiers come to the front and do a great work quietly, thoroughly and without the hope of any reward. Such was the case in the fire at Mountain View Park and Cape Cottage, on Friday and the day before; such has been the case on many occasions. With absolutely no fire protection, were it not for these same soldiers thousands of dollars' worth of property would be destroyed annually. They are always ready for the call, willing to work, and always know what to do, when to do it and how to do it. Whenever a house burns on the cape they respond without request and devote their energies to doing everything in their power to save the structure, and, if that be impossible, the contents of the building. When their work is done they go quietly away. Like all gatherings of men, it is the few soldiers who spoil the reputation of the organization. The great majority

of the soldiers are as fine specimens of men as one would care to meet. They are courteous, obliging, always the first to offer their seats to ladies in the street cars, unoffensive, studious, and intend to do right in every particular. Organizations should never be judged by one or two. They should be judged by what the majority do, and if one will investigate and consider he will find that the soldiers, on the whole, are a more self-respecting, more obliging, more polite body of men than are to be found outside the Service."

The military classic of the Far East known as the Book of War has been translated from the Chinese by Capt. E. F. Calthrop, R.F.A. This book still remains the most celebrated treatise on war in the literature of China. Its present appearance in English form falls in happily with the recent reports from the Orient of the development of a military establishment by China. The book is a collection of the sayings of Sun and Wu, two commanders who flourished about the fifth century B.C., and it is interesting to note how among these sayings are to be recognized many of the principles which at the present time are regarded as essential to success in war. Morale was even in those days recognized as of supreme importance; a commander is advised, as regards the passage of a river: "After crossing waters, pass on immediately to a distance." The health of the troops must be considered. As regards reconnaissance: "The rising of birds shows an ambush. Startled beasts show that the enemy is stealthily approaching from several sides. High, straight spurts of dust betoken that chariots are coming. Long, low waves of dust show the coming of infantry." A great deal of stress is laid upon the necessity, before giving battle, of an accurate knowledge of the enemy's condition, and for this purpose the use of spies is strongly advocated. Much of the work is in the usual inconsequent Chinese style, of which the following is an example: "Righteousness is overcome by propriety; might by humanity; revenge by words; tyranny by deception; unrighteousness by strategy."

It is very much regretted that Governor Hughes of New York has disapproved the bill making an appropriation of \$5,000 for the expenses of delegates to the National Guard Convention of the United States, to be held in Los Angeles next September. Nearly all the other states have not only provided for the expenses of delegates but will give them pay at the Army rate as well, for the officers will certainly be on important military duty, as the convention will take up matters of vital interest to the state forces. It is decidedly unfair to expect officers to give up their time to attend the convention and to foot the bill themselves. In disapproving the appropriation referred to above, and also several relating to armories, the Governor says: "With respect to the needs of the National Guard, in addition to \$120,000 carried by the supply bill for repairs and improvements, \$275,000 was appropriated during the session for the new rifle range." The statement quoted is hardly fair. The old rifle range at Creedmoor, which the Governor ordered the National Guard to vacate, has a market value of at least \$400,000, and in providing for the new rifle range, costing \$275,000, the state is therefore \$125,000 in pocket. Consequently the \$275,000 can hardly be considered as swelling the appropriation for the support of the National Guard.

The Museum of Safety and Sanitation of New York City sends us a note relative to the "needless killings of peace." This society seeks to show how the maiming and killing of workmen in shops, factories, mines, railways, etc., can be avoided. The insurance companies estimate that in one year 500,000 workmen are killed or maimed in industrial occupations in the United States; that is, a force equivalent to 500 regiments is placed hors de combat on the battlefield of industry. Among the museum's members are such men as E. H. Gary, R. W. Gilder, Albert R. Shattuck, and others. Here is a field of actual daily, if not hourly, slaughter to which the enthusiasm and zeal of "peace" advocates could be better directed than to denouncing institutions like the Army and Navy, which are so intimately bound up with the honor and dignity of the nation. The difference between the slaughter of peace and the slaughter of war is easily defined. The former is due to individual carelessness and indifference, and, some even have said, to greed and selfishness. The victims of war, on the other hand, are the result of national pride, patriotism and defense of what is essential to the existence of the state and the security of the individual citizen.

Our editorial warning in last week's issue to the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters that the proposed prohibition of membership in the National Guard and the Regular Army might result in legislative discrimination against the Brotherhood that would endanger its very existence has been followed by the gratifying announcement from Frank H. Hutchins, vice-president of the Brotherhood, that the resolution against military service by potters will be defeated at the national convention in Atlantic City in July. Newspaper dispatches say that the resolution was introduced by a Socialist member of the union in Trenton, N.J. If so, it is only another proof of the timeliness of our recent caution to our soldiers and sailors to beware of affiliation with these different "isms" which too frequently spell antagonism to the existing order and to the best interests of society.

In commemoration of our fleet's cruise around the world, the Admiral Trenchard Section of the Navy League of the United States on May 22 presented a loving cup to the Atlantic Fleet. The presentation took place on board the flagship Connecticut at the New York Navy Yard. Gen. Horace Porter (president of the League) made the presentation speech on behalf of the Section, and that of acceptance on behalf of the fleet by Rear Admiral Schroeder. The members of the Admiral Trenchard Section embarked on a navy tug from East Twenty-fourth street. Commanding officers from all the ships in the yard were present at the ceremonies. Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, chairman of the Section, formally turned the loving cup over to the fleet. A reception and collation followed. The loving cup is of solid silver, designed and executed by Tiffany. It is 12 inches high, exclusive of the ebony base, has a capacity of 7 quarts and contains about 87 ounces of sterling silver. The body of the cup is almost cylindrical and is supported by a foot of similar form. Both body and foot are decorated with appropriate designs, all etched in relief except the shields, which are chased. Above each shield is a seal surrounded by sea weed. The following inscription appears on the first shield: "Presented to the U.S.S. Connecticut, flagship, United States Atlantic Fleet, by the Admiral Trenchard Section 73, Navy League of the United States, in commemoration of the voyage around the world. The 16th of December, 1907. The 22d of February, 1909." The seal of the city of New York is above this shield. The second shield bears the seal of the Navy Department, surrounded by flags. Above this shield is the seal of the Navy League. An etched picture of the U.S.S. Connecticut is on the third shield, above which is the seal of the ship. The foot of the cup is decorated with etched anchors and festoons of laurel.

On May 20, the anniversary of the death of José Martí, the new "Permanent Army" of Cuba gave its first parade and review. Two full regiments, of twelve companies each, 100 men to the company; half a field battery, two guns; one mountain battery, complete; and two machine gun companies, were paraded and made an excellent showing, considering the fact that they have been organized within the last three months. The uniform was khaki, with caps, and white gloves were worn. The officers were well mounted on large, fine-appearing, American horses, and great care had evidently been exercised in presenting a uniformly neat and well-groomed appearance. General Guerra received the review, which presented a very fine appearance. General Rivas was in command. The appearance of the light artillery was exceptionally good, horses and guns in irreproachable condition, and men and officers of neat and military appearance. After the review a reception was held at General Guerra's house. President Gomez attended the review and the reception, and many thousands saw the review. The cavalry of the Rural Guard was not represented, as neither their horses nor equipment have yet arrived. There is a squadron of cavalry in process of formation at Camp Columbia. The garrison of Camp Columbia at present consists of two regiments of infantry and fractions of three troops of cavalry. The light artillery is to be brought there from Cabañas as soon as certain barracks are completed. This rapid advance in Cuban military affairs already gives evidence of the efficiency of the three officers of our Army who by request of the Cuban government were assigned to special duty in Cuba—Capt. George G. Gately, Capt. Frank Parker and Capt. Philip S. Golderman.

The placing of memorials to Edgar Allan Poe and Whistler the artist in Cullum Hall, West Point, suggests to the Journal of the U.S. Infantry Association that similar honor should be paid to the memory of George Horatio Derby, "another genius quite as original in his endowment." Derby was born in Massachusetts in 1823, entered the Academy in 1842, graduated in 1846, entered the Engineer Corps, was severely wounded in the battle of Cerro Gordo in 1847, suffered sunstroke while engaged in engineering duty, and died in 1861. While serving on the Pacific coast in the fifties he found amusement in writing, under the nom de plume of "John Phenix," short, humorous articles for obscure local newspapers. "Thousands of men have done the same, but Captain Derby's trifles contained the elusive spark which defies oblivion." Almost immediately his writings were collected and published in the East, under the title of "Phenixiana," or "Sketches and Burlesques," 1856, and of "Sketches and Burlesques," 1856, and of "Sketches and Burlesques," 1856, and of "Sketches and Burlesques," 1856. "They make a creation that will endure as long as the thing called humor. Distinctly American and intensely whimsical, his genius merits a tangible recognition from those whose burden it has mirthfully lightened." Captain Derby died in 1861 at the early age of thirty-eight. Had he lived through the Civil War he would no doubt have found the opportunity for distinction as a soldier which came to others of his class at the Military Academy—McClellan, Foster, Reno, Couch, Stonewall Jackson, Seymour, Sturgis, Stoneman, Palmer, Gibbs, Gordon, Whistler, Davis, Wilcox and Pickett. Captain Derby's son, Lieut. Col. George McClellan Derby, U.S.A., retired, like his father, graduated from the Military Academy (class of 1878), and, following the line of his father's choice, entered the Engineers.

Giving an account of some chemical experiments with which he had paralyzed the natives of South Africa a missionary doctor tells the result of his attempt to astonish some South Dakota Sioux by the same trick. At its culmination there were a few grunts, and one buck spoke up, "Quite an interesting experiment, doctor. Very nicely done." "Which remark," the doctor adds, "reminded me that there is a town in Pennsylvania called Carlisle." This recalls the story the late Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale University, told of his experience when he was once on the frontier hunting for the remains of the fossil horse. He was stopping at an Army post, and when he left for the hills in the morning to conduct his explorations he was warned that he might encounter stray Indians who were inclined to mischief. In that case he was advised to extend a welcoming hand, with a whiskey flask in it, and to utter in an entirely confident tone the salutation, "How!" While the Professor was occupied in pecking at a rock some distance from camp he became suddenly conscious of the approach of some one from behind him. He turned and was confronted by a huge buck wearing a breech-clout and carrying a gun. The Professor was too much rattled by this sudden apparition to at once act upon his instructions. Before he could pull himself together and offer the welcoming flask the Indian asked, "Is this Professor Marsh—Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale University?" Receiving his answer

the gentleman of the breech-clout said: "Well, I am a graduate of Yale, and hearing you were in this neighborhood I thought I would call on you and ask after some of the boys." He proved to be an Indian who had been sent to Yale to study for a missionary, and had backslidden when he found himself once more among his own people, as many of the educated Indians do.

As an example of the difference between the policy of the British government and that of our own in respect to fostering and encouraging the private manufacturer it is interesting to note a recent speech made by Mr. Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, at Barrow-in-Furness at the launch of the Vanguard at the works of Messrs. Vickers Sons and Maxim. He said in part: "You know at this time we have great dealings with Messrs. Vickers and with one other firm of similar magnitude, and in our usual relations with them we are in the position of buyers and Messrs. Vickers are in the position of sellers. But I am happy to say that the relations between us and them are far more cordial than the ordinary relations of commerce. We recognize to the full the great public service rendered by a firm which is able to lay down, to build completely and to supply with all necessary machinery and material a ship like the Vanguard. We buy from the Vickers, but feel when they are delivering armaments to us they are rendering a national service. I am glad to have the opportunity of saying how much we prize the good feeling that exists between the Admiralty and the great firms which supply us. Unless we could rely on these firms and know that in any emergency they would be ready to put everything within their resources at our disposal, we never could answer to Parliament and the country for the necessary supplies to maintain the supremacy of the fleet. I regard the existence of the firm of Messrs. Vickers as a great national asset."

Discussing the bill for increasing the number of cadets at West Point, the St. Paul Pioneer Press says: "Of all the plans for extending military instruction—and at the same time making of our small Regular Army the most perfect 'nucleus' and instrument of national protection ever known—that put forth by Col. C. W. Larned, of West Point, in the International Quarterly for January, 1906—which would transform the whole Army into a great school of instruction, admission to which would be sought by the best young men of the nation—should commend itself to Congress as the one to be adopted." This admirable plan was exhaustively reviewed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 6, 1906, page 513. The title of the essay was "The Regeneration of the Enlisted Soldier," and its chief argument was that so far the underlying conception of military service is fundamentally feudal, and that soldiering up to the present time has been divided by a great gulf into two castes—the private and the officer. Colonel Larned would change the status of the enlisted man and enlarging the range of his instruction. The Pioneer Press has evidently studied this plan of Colonel Larned, for it advocates the giving of more commissions to enlisted men that prove themselves worthy of them, and the changing of the conditions which it thinks are needlessly severe to-day in the pathway of the private who aspires to a commission.

Interesting tests have been made of a saddle devised by Capt. Alonzo Gray, 14th U.S. Cav. The Ordnance Department declined to make the saddle except at his own expense. However, Captain Gray went ahead and worked out his idea into a saddle that has been tried under many conditions. Capt. A. L. Dade, 13th Cav., gave it a thorough trial, and in a written report says it is a marked improvement over the present type. He says that the conviction has long been growing upon him that the amount of time, care and worry that a troop commander is obliged to bestow upon the prevention and care of sorebacks, especially what are sometimes called kidney sores, from their location, or cantle sores, is excessive, and at the same time there has also come the conviction that the short bars in the rear and the narrow pommel arch in front of the present saddle are in large measure responsible for this state of affairs. He believes that the Gray saddle will go a great way toward remedying these troubles, if it does not eliminate them entirely. As for the shifting of the saddle, slipping of the saddle blanket, etc., the reports of non-coms. all dispose of such fears in favor of the new saddle. A description of it appears in the April Cavalry Journal, illustrated with photographs taken by Sergeant King, Signal Corps.

The annual inspection of the university battalion at the University of Vermont, made by the government, was held May 20 on the college campus in the presence of a large number of people. The inspecting officer was Capt. Julius A. Penn, Gen. Staff, U.S.A. A review of the entire battalion was held first by Captain Penn, President Buckham and Major D. L. Tate, 3d U.S. Cav., professor of military science and tactics. Cadet Major Morton commanding. Inspection proper followed battalion drill by the respective company commanders, and extended and close order formations. The inspection concluded with battalion parade. The presence of the college band added much to the success of the inspection. The battalion, which was critically inspected, and the property, which was most carefully examined, made a most creditable showing. "Under command of Major D. L. Tate, 3d U.S. Cav.," writes a correspondent at Burlington, "the college battalion has really made as fine, if not the finest, showing ever made. Major Tate is a charming gentleman, has done efficient work, and has the happy faculty of commanding the attention and interest of the students."

Lieut. Sherrard Coleman, 9th U.S. Cav., thinks that everyone in the Service will agree with him that the present company field desk is a nuisance. It has to be carried in a wagon or on the back of a pack mule. It is never at hand when wanted, and has been in many cases a serious drawback to organizations in the loss of their records. As a field record case, it is out of date, and he thinks should never be used again. He has devised something which he believes takes its place with great improvement to the Service. This case is made of fair, pebble-grained leather, and weighs, with the shoulder sling attached, two and three-quarter pounds. It contains several compartments, made to fit the different articles and forms. It is also provided with a large piece of oiled silk, in which the permanent records may be

wrapped if it becomes necessary to swim a stream. It may be worn with the shoulder sling, worn attached to the field belt, or as a knapsack over the infantry pack. It may be attached to any part of the saddle or pack. Packed for a company of infantry of sixty-five men, with all the records necessary for three months' field service, it will weigh less than eight pounds. For a troop of cavalry of the same strength it will weigh something more, on account of the descriptive lists of public animals carried. Lieutenant Coleman regards his case as conforming to the desire to reduce impedimenta in the field to the minimum.

The Chicago News says: "Major L. W. V. Kennon, now commanding a battalion of the 10th Infantry, U.S.A., in building the famous Benguet road through the mountains of northern Luzon, Philippine Islands, accomplished a feat called humanly impossible. It took music, money and a mongrel army of 4,000 men to do it, but Benguet road stands to-day one of the remarkable highways of the world. Major Kennon's army of 4,000 road builders did not like to work; when they did it was with slow, sluggish movement. One day Major Kennon assembled his band, made up of men of all nations, and ordered it to move quietly and secretly to a place where several hundred Filipinos were engaged in drilling holes in the cañon walls and play favorite Oriental airs. Instantly the Filipinos caught the spirit of the music and began to beat their drills against the rock in rhythm. The band followed the Filipinos along the way and played wherever they worked. From laborers worth about ten cents a day they developed into musical machines that worked to drumbeat. Major Kennon insists that his band saved the Philippine government thousands of dollars."

A report of the work of the Y.M.C.A. at the Philippines Military Division Meet speaks of the hearty cooperation of the authorities with the efforts of the Secretary of the Association, to provide for the hosts of men from every military organization in the islands, counter attractions to the saloons and dens of vice that had sprung up in the vicinity of the camp, and the work in this line was a complete success. Night after night, until the troops left camp and the work was closed, the Y.M.C.A. would be packed and the saloons would have less than a dozen men. Many times the chaplains and secretaries made the rounds and checked up, always with the same result—six or eight men and sometimes none in the barrooms and often a thousand or more in the Y.M.C.A. From a military viewpoint, the most practical evidence of this preventive work of the Y.M.C.A. is the fact that there was not a single summary court-martial during the entire meet. The work was commended in the official reports, and personal letters of commendation were received by the secretary from the division and camp commanders.

The national register of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States contains the record of the proceedings of the fifth triennial convention held in Cleveland, O., in May, 1908. Among the speeches we find interesting opinions, such, for example, as that of Lieutenant General Miles, who said he would not be surprised, so fast are inventions being made, if in the near future combats of nations should be fought by the navies of the world below the sea and battles determining the destiny of nations should occur in mid-air. Secretary Gen. James H. Morgan said that, with the possible exception of the Order of the Cincinnati, no military society of the United States is so well known in Europe as the Foreign War Order, which Mr. Morgan brought into being in 1894. Personal communications have been received by that official from the King of England, the President of France and the Emperor of Germany. Col. William G. Bates, N.G.N.Y., vice-commander of the New York commandery, said that "the backbone of the country is composed of men in orders like that and in kindred societies and orders that have a past and are proud of it."

A writer in the N.Y. Tribune asks: "Why have the Wrights been so much more successful than other aeronauts?" "For the reason," he replies, "that they told nothing of their experimental work until after they had discovered that the secret of keeping a machine balanced in the air is the flexible wing tip. You can assure yourself of this any day you go out and watch a buzzard lazily feasting in the air. Two levers controlling the wing tips and the rudder make the balancing almost automatic. It is just like leaning the other way on a bicycle when you start to fall. You flex the wing tip and at the same time you twist the handle bar; in other words, the rudder. Presto! you have righted yourself, and you did it so easily you couldn't explain how. That wing tip is patented, and it is the only thing about the Wright machine that the other manufacturers cannot use. Apparently, judging by results, that is enough, for no other machine has made the success it has."

It is reported, on excellent authority, that some Japanese naval officers regard Admiral Kamimura as the hero of the battle of the Sea of Japan, rather than Admiral Togo. According to report, the Russian fleet went head of column left; and Togo's column, being to the left of the Russians, went ship's left, or left about, thinking the Russians were intending to attack their rear. Whereupon Kamimura, without orders, left the Japanese column and led his squadron of armored cruisers across the Russian bow, thereby T-ting the Russian column, frustrating the Russian movement, and throwing the Russian column into confusion. This movement was like Nelson's at Cape St. Vincent. It is understood that all the accounts thus far published of the battle are incorrect; and that the Japanese Government is about to publish the true account.

The proposal of Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, referred to in our issue of May 15, to erect a heroic statue of an Indian at the head of New York Bay, has been anticipated at Oskaloosa, Iowa, where recently there was unveiled a memorial to William Edmondson, a pioneer, in the form of a statue of Mahaska, a great Iowa Indian chief. In commenting on the monument, The Des Moines Register and Leader says: "Mahaska had many virtues. The Iowas were a great race. Because the Indian and the white man could not harmoniously occupy the same territory is not altogether to be blamed to the Indian. It is a tardy service to rescue the memory of some of the great leaders of the pioneers of Iowa. In a certain wild, magnificent way they fitted into the wild magnificence of the early Mississippi Valley."

MOHONK ARBITRATION CONFERENCE.

One of the questions that has for some years agitated the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration has been that of the limitation of national armaments. This year the Conference appears to have reached a final determination on the subject by the inclusion in its resolutions, unanimously adopted as a "platform," of the following:

"It is the opinion of this Conference that the time has arrived for carrying into effect the strongly expressed desire of the two peace conferences at The Hague that the governments 'examine the possibility of an agreement as to the limitation of armed forces by land and sea, and of war budgets,' and address themselves to the serious study of this pressing question. Accordingly, we ask our government to consider whether the peculiar position which it occupies among the nations does not afford it a special opportunity to lead the way toward making these weighty declarations a basis of public and concerted action."

The Conference was no doubt helped to this conservative conclusion by the appearance, upon the committee reporting the resolutions, of Rear Admiral C. H. Stockton, of the Navy, and Col. Edgar S. Dudley, of the Army. The presence of the British Ambassador, James Bryce; Canon H. H. Benson, of Westminster Cathedral, and Mr. Alfred Moseley, of England and South Africa, and the speeches of the last two, no doubt had their influence upon the decision. The speech of Mr. Bryce was what the speech of an ambassador should be, saying much but telling nothing. The other two Englishmen felt called upon to assert themselves strongly because of the evident tone of disapproval of the attitude of England toward Germany, suggested by several of the speeches, including that of the presiding officer, President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, in his opening address. Canon Benson was especially decided in his defense of England's arming against possible aggression from Germany, and in his eloquent disapproval of the criticism of military men by so large a proportion of the speakers, clerical and lay. In concluding his remarks, the reverend gentleman said, in substance: "I expect to preach before the cadets of your Military Academy on Sunday next, and you may be sure that I shall not tell them that the uniform they wear, as the badge of their devotion to the service of their country, is a disgrace to them and that they are 'hired murderers.'"

In his opening address Dr. Butler had said: "Those of us who feel that the business of navy-building is being greatly overdone, and that it cannot for a moment be reconciled with sound public policy, or with the increasingly insistent demand for social improvements and reforms, may well wish that the German naval program were much more restricted than it is. But, waiving that point for the moment, what ground is there for the suspicion which is so widespread in England against Germany, and for the imputation to Germany of evil intentions toward England? Speaking for myself, and making full use of such opportunities for accurate information as I have enjoyed, I say with the utmost emphasis and with entire sincerity that I do not believe there is any ground whatever for those suspicions or for those imputations. Nor has adequate ground for those suspicions and imputations been given by any responsible person. * * * It is the duty of the thoughtful and sincere friends of the English people, in this country and in every country, to bring them to see the unreasonableness of these suspicions." The suggestion that even so distinguished an American college president as Dr. Butler knew more about their business than those having control of the public policy of the British Empire was not pleasing to the visitors from England, and they took occasion to show that the responsible British Ministers and both parties in Parliament were united on the policy of naval increase, believing that, war or no war, this was essential to the maintenance of England's authority in the councils of Europe. The swelling sense of self-importance which led a little company of theorists up among the Shawangunk Hills to counsel the rulers of a great empire upon a subject these theorists view entirely from the side of sentiment, and in total disregard of the facts of the case, was evidently classed by the Englishman with the fulminations of "the three tailors of Tooley street."

Some enthusiasts in the Conference had suggested that President Taft bell the cat, informing the Emperors, Edward and William, that he wished them to get together without further delay. As to this Mr. Moseley said: "I believe that the German Emperor means well for his own country and the world at large; but these utterances cause suspicion, and have given rise to discussion in the House of Commons resulting in the increase in the navy. Now it is proposed by some that Mr. Taft take the initiative in saying something to England and to Germany, but I am not at all sure that Mr. Taft would care to undertake that task; if he does, may I suggest that he turn his attention to Germany? I will tell you why. England has proposed to Germany to come to some understanding in regard to armaments, but has received no response. England is willing, and she has shown her willingness, to limit or reduce her armament, provided other nations, Germany especially, would do the same. And if Mr. Taft would bring about that happy state of things, I am sure England would be most grateful."

Strangely enough, the Chinese Ambassador, who was present, declared himself in favor of compulsory arbitration, but possibly this was only intended as one of those semi-humorous declarations with which the astute Dr. Wu Ting Fang is accustomed to beguile the outside barbarians. In his speech Dr. Wu said: "China is strongly in favor of arbitration, and hopes the day will soon arrive when compulsory arbitration will be made the law of nations." In a subsequent statement he took occasion to somewhat modify this declaration without essentially altering it.

Of one thing in connection with the Lake Mohonk Conference it is always a pleasure to speak in unstinted praise, and that is of the generosity which prompts the Messrs. Smiley to invite over four hundred ladies and gentlemen to partake of their hospitality in this beautiful mountain retreat, and the liberal spirit shown in including in this invitation men of such differing opinions that the subjects discussed are viewed from varying standpoints by men distinguished in their several professions, including representatives of the military Services, as well as lawyers, clergymen, educators, diplomats and men in the commercial walks of life. In the earlier days of the conference this led to the appearance of men and women, whose urging of crank opinions was a somewhat disturbing element in the discussions. These cranks have in a large measure disappeared, but there still remains decided evidence of the strange obsession that leads to the conclusion that every military man is a plotter against peace, and that preparations for the public defense are a provocation to war: just as it might by analogy of reasoning be held that courts of justice and civilian officials organized for the enforcement of their decrees are, as some hold them to be, a provocation to crime; that doctors are

responsible for disease and clergymen for crime. Gentlemen thoroughly familiar with foreign conditions have testified at Lake Mohonk during the past week that the benefits of the existing German military system are so apparent that it receives the approval of all the conservative classes in the Empire, including educators and clergymen. Yet some of these wise men of Mohonk are disposed to condemn the system which so happily combines education with preparation for the public defense that it approves itself to the judgment of a people so intelligent and well educated as those of the great German Empire, who recognize the fact that their Imperial greatness is the direct result of a system so ignorantly condemned by the meddlesome foreigners.

FAULTS IN THE UMPIRE SYSTEM.

That the umpiring at Army maneuvers is not all that it should be seems to be an opinion widely held among those who have participated in the maneuvers of the last few years of the Army and the National Guard. Similar criticism, we find, is abroad in England, where the Army and Navy Gazette expresses the belief that there has been a total want of adequate arrangements in respect to umpiring. It holds that the duties of umpires should lie in the direction of regulating the course of the fight by placing the tactical situation clearly before the commanders and calling for the quick decisions to meet it rather than in putting troops out of action. They should place themselves between units rather than with them, and ascertain at all stages of the fight, not only the dispositions of the force to which they are attached, but also what the enemy is intending to do. They should thus in a sense take the place of bullets, being able by their appreciation of the tactical situation to inform the commanders of the effect of the enemy's fire and to form the correct estimate of the dispositions that are taken as the result of the information. Umpiring, it maintains, must be looked upon as a branch of the military art, which requires as much training for its due performance as any other.

The Journal of the U.S. Infantry Association believes that the suggestion that the umpires place themselves between the forces rather than on one side or the other is a remedy for the difficulty so frequently encountered during last summer's maneuvers of rendering prompt, reasonable decisions at critical points. The War Department has attempted to furnish carefully selected umpires, as is shown by the policy recently pursued of largely utilizing the graduates of the Army Service Schools at the various maneuver camps. The juniority of these graduates has been considered by many officers to be a serious objection to their detail for such important duty, but this objection, the Infantry Journal thinks, can be avoided in the future by reason of the older class of officers now entering the Service Schools. It suggests that wherever in the maneuvers far contact is gained the umpires with each force ride forward, meet each other and explain the conditions on their own side. They could then deploy themselves in one line between the forces and, understanding the entire situation in his immediate vicinity, each would be in a position to regulate intelligently the course of the fight along his own section, being guided in his decisions not only by the conduct of the particular troops he was watching, but especially by considering the effect of the decisions rendered by the adjacent umpires. Such a scheme should prevent the occurrence of impossible tactical situations, such as have frequently arisen when close contact was obtained and when the troops moved so rapidly over areas supposedly swept by a heavy fire at point-blank range that opposing umpires had no opportunity to confer and render a decision. The line of contact should be tacitly divided into sections and one umpire take charge of each section. The chief, or senior, umpire, observing the fluctuations in the combat in the various sections along the line, can thus readily and quickly make a grand decision affecting the entire force engaged in that vicinity, without having to inquire into the state of affairs on either side. Everything possible should be done to approximate the actual effect of fire, excitement, adjacent reverses, and other factors of actual battle, while avoiding those unnatural and depressing delays at critical moments which so frequently become necessary in order that opposing umpires may confer.

DISADVANTAGES OF HEIGHT POSITIONS.

One lesson learned from the Manchurian war does not seem to us to be sufficiently insisted upon, and that is the disadvantages of a commanding position. Before that war, we believe, it was the general consensus of opinion that the advantages of a height far outweighed flatter ground. However, the results of that war are giving to heights less superiority. Gen. Ian Hamilton, of the British army, in his "Staff Officers' Scrap Book," says: "I am becoming increasingly certain, as I gain in experience, that the defense lines of the forbidding precipitous type are in truth generally more open to attack than a simple, gently rising terrain, which furnishes those who hold it with a wide, smooth field of fire and good positions for their guns." General Hamilton was an official representative of the British army in the war. Major J. E. Kuhn, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., in his account of the Russian-Japanese war, says: "From what I saw in Manchuria, I was strongly impressed by the fact that the disadvantages of a commanding position often and generally outweigh the advantages."

In his recently published work on principles of field fortification, Capt. J. A. Woodruff, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., while admitting "that it is generally believed to be very advantageous to place the defending works on commanding heights," expresses doubt "whether beyond a certain point this is an advantage." The low-trajectory rifles of the present day make the fire of infantry less effective from a height than from a low site. It is best, he thinks, to graze as near as possible the surface of the ground over which the attackers must advance. This argument, he is convinced, applies equally well to the fire of low-trajectory high-velocity guns. With these against troops in the open, it is desirable to burst the shrapnel with as flat or grazing a trajectory as possible. For fire, either of guns or howitzers against works, an elevated position gives better searching effect, but at long range this does not make so much difference as is generally supposed.

Among the positive disadvantages of a high site for a defensive position, Captain Woodruff places the inequalities in hillsides, which often enable the attackers to advance a considerable distance unseen and unharmed, if the unevenness gives a convex effect. If it is concave, then to be able to see and fire all down the slope the defenders are obliged to expose themselves greatly to direct fire. Besides, with an elevated position, the attacker's ar-

tillery can safely keep up a heavy fire over the heads of their advancing infantry till the very last moment. Elevated positions derive a certain amount of advantage from the fact that it is less easy for the works to be searched out by the fire of the attacker's artillery, but well-concealed, narrow, trenchlike works have in any case little to fear from this form of fire. A more decided advantage is found by Captain Woodruff to lie in the fact that elevated positions, such as those on ridges, lines of hills, etc., will nearly always give concealment from the enemy's view to the interior of the defended area. Similarly such positions permit of a range of view over the attacker's positions and enable the defenders to note his movements. Observation of artillery fire is also more accurately carried out from elevated positions.

Although for these last reasons it is desirable for a defensive position to have a certain amount of command over the ground over which the enemy must advance, the actual height, the author thinks, need only be sufficient to give a good view over the ground in front, particularly to clear all obstacles to vision such as crops, trees, undergrowth, etc., and also to obtain concealment for the interior of the defender's lines. "With flat open country it may be very little indeed. The slopes to the front should be as gentle and evenly sloping as possible."

CIVILIAN CONTROL OF THE NAVY.

A writer in the Engineering Magazine contends that the argument that the control of the Navy Department should be turned over to sea-going officers on the theory that a civilian without an intimate knowledge of naval affairs cannot intelligently decide questions which come before him, has no force in the light of the experience of large organizations like the Steel Trust, railroads, etc. The men at the head of these industries are not technical experts in their businesses, neither Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Frick, nor Judge Gary, who is a lawyer, being practical steel men. Many of the successful railroad presidents are lawyers by training. For a long time the Navy Department was managed by what was known as the Board of Navy Commissioners and the sea-going officers were supreme, so that the evolution, it is held, has been away from the very plan now advocated. The specialization of functions in the Navy has been in keeping with the spirit of the age, which in business and the professions is resulting more and more in the individualizing of functions. The result has been that each bureau chief has tried to keep in the forefront of progress. The case is cited of Admiral Melville when he put three screws on the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis, which in 1893 and 1894 and for a number of years after were the fastest large vessels in the world. The fact that most of the credit of these ships was given to Melville and not to the board of construction, the essayist concludes, resulted in the ships not being popular with the line officers. Isherwood, he points out, more than twenty years previously had made the Wampanoag even more of a success than the Minneapolis and Columbia were in their day. The sea-going officers, it is said, still thought sails were supreme, and distrusted engineers and machinery, and as a result the Wampanoag was never put into regular service but promptly laid up in "ordinary." A board of sea-going officers, it is asserted, pronounced her a failure because of lack of sail power, and recommended removing part of her boilers and rearranging the masts so as to make her a full-rigged sailing vessel, although she was the fastest steam vessel then afloat by more than three knots! The board even asserted that the "utter failure of the Wampanoag as a war vessel was a signal illustration of the danger of ignoring experienced and intelligent naval minds," in face of the fact that these "naval minds" had never let her get out of ordinary. The writer in the Engineering Magazine asserts that his statements are founded upon reports of the Secretary of the Navy. As a matter of fact, the Wampanoag, or Tennessee, was on special service in 1871, and on duty as a flagship in 1876 and 1877, and again from 1880 to 1886, inclusive, or on duty ten years in all. She was building in 1867 and 1868, in ordinary in 1869, completing in 1870, in ordinary 1872 and 1873, and repairing in 1874, 1875 and 1879. She was ordered sold in 1887.

Reference is made to the time that President Grant turned over the administration of the Navy Department to Admiral Porter, who, being a sailor in the strictest sense of the term, as soon as he took charge caused all the four-bladed propellers of the Tennessee to be removed and replaced by two-bladed, in order "that the ships might maneuver better under sail, and a few years later, in a report to the Department he actually claimed that the vessels were faster 'under steam with the mutilated screws.'" This was when he was in his prime. Twenty years later, when the Roach cruisers were building, he went before the Naval Committee at the age of seventy and argued that the vessels were all wrong "because they had only auxiliary sail power." Secretary Whitney was induced by line officers to buy plans abroad, instead of having them prepared by the bureaus, but "two of the three ships built on those plans were always unsatisfactory." Just how far the distribution of work among divisions or bureaus of equal rank should be carried in any organization is difficult to say, the writer admits, but he holds there is no doubt that, in general, when there is enough specialized work to require a large force under competent executive direction, the time has come for giving the head of this office real standing and real responsibility.

It will not do for the writer of the paper which we have summarized above to try to make it appear that the line officers have been the stumbling-blocks in the path of naval progress, and that the bureaus have at all times and in all seasons been the salt of the earth. We would recommend that he read Church's "Life of John Ericsson," in which he will find that that famous man, who did so much for this country by his genius in her hour of need, had not one but many struggles with the bureau chiefs. At page 2, volume II, we read this: "The chiefs of the Bureaus of Construction and Steam Engineering were not disposed to permit all the honors to accrue to a man outside of the charmed circle of official life, and they made strenuous efforts to secure the adoption of projects of their own, and steadily antagonized those of Ericsson." It was Assistant Secretary Fox, a civilian and a former line officer of the Navy, to whom Ericsson felt he was the most indebted for the success which finally crowned his efforts, and not to the bureau chiefs. A friendship grew up between Fox and Ericsson which continued till the death of Mr. Fox. On June 9, 1862, after Ericsson had been commissioned to build eight armor-clad ships, he received this letter from Chief Engineer Stimers, U.S.N., the designer of the unfortunate light-draught monitors, relative to the amount of freedom he might have in carrying forward his plans: "The Secretary and Mr. Fox have the greatest confidence in your skill and uprightness, and you see by Mr. Fox's letter of this date that your plans are not criticised. I consider

that they take as much responsibility as could be expected from them when they decide in favor of your plans in direct opposition to the views of the bureau officers." Commenting on this letter the author of the work says: "It is to the credit of Secretary Welles and Mr. Fox that they were able to step aside from the path of routine to make available for the public service the genius of a man like Ericsson."

In building the Dictator at that time Ericsson deviated from his original design by tapering off the side armor plating, and in a letter some time later, explaining this deviation, he wrote as follows: "The whole blame rests with the Secretary of the Navy for allowing himself to be humbugged by the Steam Bureau Chief, compelling me to put some 600,000 pounds additional weight into the vessel after the plans had been approved and the price fixed." The writer in *Engineering Magazine* has referred to Isherwood, who with all his ability and enthusiasm was not without his faults in the eyes of Ericsson, who in the same letter thus spoke of him: "The fact is, Isherwood, in conjunction with others, was determined that I should not build the Dictator and Puritan, and therefore in a very adroit manner imposed conditions which he thought could not be filled without the vessels sinking." But Ericsson, already experienced in fighting bureaucratic opposition, was not to be daunted, and by tapering off the side armor was able to carry the 600,000 pounds.

So the record could be continued until one would be brought almost to the conclusion that it was less the scientific difficulties which Ericsson had to overcome in building the floating saviors of the nation than the opposition of those to whom he should have looked for the most encouragement and whole-hearted support.

In thus citing the opposition which Ericsson encountered in the bureau during the Civil War, we do not wish to make it appear that the line officers received Ericsson's ideas with open arms. On the contrary, among them, too, he found lukewarmness and often positive antagonism. Even in "that noble old sea-dog, Commodore Smith," who was a friend of Ericsson, we find so firm a clinging to the old traditions that when, a few days after the encounter of the Merrimac and the Monitor, Ericsson was planning his new ships, "Commodore Smith still adhered to his opinion that he knew better than her builder what a monitor should be, and insisted on various modifications in the original plan."

The testimony before the Committee on Naval Affairs, 1879, shows that during the Civil War \$61,781,684 was spent on the hulls and engines of 121 vessels which had to be condemned and broken up within a short time, all of them having disappeared from the naval list within the next twelve or thirteen years, leaving as their relics only half a dozen sets of machinery stored at navy yards. Thirty of these vessels never did a day's service. Nine of them, besides the wretched light-draught monitors, on which \$14,000,000 was absolutely thrown away, were condemned on the stocks, or before they went into commission. Altogether, nearly eighteen millions of dollars were expended upon vessels utterly worthless from the beginning. In addition, four and a half millions of dollars were wasted in building engines for nine ships, which were never built nor even started. These vessels, be it remembered, were not ordered merely for war purposes, but for durability and to furnish a permanent increase to the Navy. Some of them rotted on the stocks before they were launched.

NAVAL WAR WITH FRANCE, 1798-1801.

Mr. Gardner W. Allen has found enough material in the history of "Our Naval War With France," brief as it was, to devote to it a volume, published by Houghton, Mifflin and Company, with numerous illustrations, at the price of \$1.50. At the time trouble with France began, at the end of the eighteenth century, the United States had no armed vessels whatever, if we except a few small revenue cutters manned by crews of half a dozen each. Five vessels only of the Revolutionary navy had outlived the vicissitudes of the war, and these had been disposed of long before, the last survivor having been the frigate *Alliance*, which was sold in 1785. The officers and men, too, of the Revolutionary navy and marine corps had been disbanded. One or two of the officers were employed by the Treasury Department on the revenue cutters, and others were in the merchant marine. Some of them were to re-enter the national service later when the new navy became established. A year later we had a respectable naval force upon the sea, with such sailors as Bainbridge, Barry, Truxtun, John Rodgers, David Porter, Barron, Perry, Decatur, Shaw, Sterrett, Talbot, Stewart, Hull, Tryon, Little, Brown, Morris, Murray, Cowper and Sever; the most notable figure being Thomas Truxtun, a sailor, having been a shanghai sailor on a British man-of-war and afterward educated in the rough school of the merchant service, as was his first lieutenant, Mr. Rodgers. Speaking of David Porter the author says: "Notwithstanding Midshipman Porter's ambition to make his way in the Navy, he was several times on the point of resigning. Upon one occasion he told Captain Truxtun that his tyranny was more than he could bear, whereupon the honest-hearted old seaman took him by the hand and said: 'My boy, you shall never leave the Navy if I can help it; why, you young dog, every time I swear at you you go up a round in the ladder of promotion, and when Mr. Rodgers blows you up it is because he loves you and don't want you to become too conceited.' Porter finally became much attached to Truxtun and Rodgers, and their mutual friendship terminated only with their lives."

The whole cost of the American Navy from 1794 to the return of the ships to port in the spring of 1801 was about ten million dollars, of which six millions is taken as a fair estimate of the actual expense of protecting American commerce against French depredation. During the years of 1798 to 1800, inclusive, the value of the exports from the United States thus protected was over two hundred million dollars, and the revenue derived from imports was more than twenty-two million dollars. Unquestionably, says Mr. Allen, "a very large proportion of this profitable trade would have been discouraged through fear or lost by spoliation had it not been for naval protection. And the American Navy also was organized under difficulties, notably the opposition of a large proportion of the people, the inexperience of the civil administrators, and the unmillitary character of large numbers of the officers and men."

The first vessel captured from the French was the schooner *La Croyable*, off Delaware Capes in June, 1798. Nearly 100 prizes were taken by our vessels, most of them small vessels, and many bearing letters of marque, captured in West Indian waters. The principal prize was the French frigate *L'Insurgente*, forty guns, four hundred men, captured by the *Constellation*, Commodore Truxtun. The *Constellation* also defeated *Le Vengeance*, fifty-two guns, 450 men, but the French vessel escaped in the night. The *Retaliation* was the only vessel captured from us by the French during this war, and this vessel we had previ-

ously captured from them. The *Insurgente* was subsequently lost at sea. In the fight with the *Vengeance* the *Constellation* carried twenty-eight 18s. on gun deck and ten 24-pound carronades, the first introduced in our Navy, on spar deck. The *Vengeance* carried twenty-eight 18s., sixteen 12s. and eight 42-pound carronades. The *Constellation* had thirty-six guns to the Frenchman's fifty-two and 310 men to her 450. The *Constellation* lost her main mast, which interfered with the pursuit, and the *Vengeance* disappeared in the darkness, carrying 186 round shot in her hull and 160 killed and wounded. The Act of July 9, 1798, authorizing the capture of any armed vessel of France, was a virtual declaration of war against France. The treaty of peace was ratified Feb. 3, 1801, and proclaimed by the President Feb. 18, so that the war lasted two years and seven months.

POSSIBILITIES OF GAS-ENGINE WARSHIPS.

Great Britain, which considers its two-power naval supremacy imperiled by the rise of the German and the United States navies, may retain her pre-eminence through the development of the marine gas engine, is the conclusion one comes to after reading this prediction in the *Scientific American*: "If the nation which first perfects a large marine gas engine should also possess the facilities and capital to rapidly build a fleet of gas-engine battleships and cruisers, she will gain a lead over her competitors that might take years to overcome." Reports that a funnelless, big-gun cruiser, driven by gas engines, is to be built in England, have directed much attention to the question of applying producer-gas engines to the propulsion of warships. The largest engine of this type that has been successfully tested in any sea-going vessel is of only 500 horsepower, the next largest being an experimental engine of 1,000 horsepower, hence it is likely that the British Admiralty is not committing itself to the immediate installation of producer-gas plants in any first-class warship. Even in stationary gas engines, the maximum size is from 5,000 to 6,000 horsepower. That tests are sure to come is obvious, in view of the many advantages of the application of the producer-gas engine to warships. The removal of smokestacks would abolish the telltale smoke and frequently make it possible for a fleet to get within range before being discovered. The number of guns on a given displacement would be increased and their arcs of fire enlarged. The perils of suffocation, due to smokestacks being torn open by exploding shells, would be completely removed, since the products of fuel combustion would be discharged through an exhaust in the stern near the water-line. Because of the high fuel efficiency, which is 80 to 100 per cent. better than that of the ordinary marine steam plant, a ship would be able to steam nearly twice as far on the same coal supply.

To such reflections the *Scientific American* adds the following comparison of weights, etc., of steam, gas, and oil machinery for 16,000 h.p. battleships. It affords an interesting contrast between three methods of propulsion, the data as to steam being exact figures from the King Edward type of battleships:

	Steam Engine.	Producer Gas Engine.	Oil Engine.
I.H.P. available for propelling the ship	16,000	16,000	16,000
Weight of machinery, including usual auxiliaries, but not deck machinery	1,585 tons*	1,105 tons†	750 tons‡
I.H.P. per ton of machinery	10.1	14.48	21.33
Area occupied by machinery, engines and boilers or producers	7,250 sq. ft.	5,850 sq. ft.	4,110 sq. ft.
Area per I.H.P.	453 sq. ft.	366 sq. ft.	257 sq. ft.
Fuel consumption in pounds per I.H.P. per hour:			
At full power	1.6 lbs.	1.10 lbs.	0.6 lb.
At about ¾ full power	1.66 lbs.	1.15 lbs.	0.75 lb.
*Includes water in boilers			
†Includes water in jackets and piping, but not coal in producers			
‡Includes water in jackets and piping			

In a gas-plant ship each of the main magazines is placed immediately beneath the pair of guns intended to be served and there is communication between the various ammunition and shell rooms. Thus the ammunition could be readily distributed throughout the ship on one level, and if any turret were put out of action, its ammunition could be transported below the armored deck for the service of other turrets. The advantage of the gas engine may be summed up as follows: It makes possible the carrying of a much heavier armament, and the use of far wider arcs of fire. The machinery is lower in the ship, and, therefore, better protected. As the power per unit of weight of fuel consumed is greater, the radius of action is proportionately increased.

For naval purposes gas engines have been confined to ship's launches, although some successful gasoline torpedoboats of small power have been built, and last year two river gunboats of 250 horsepower were built for work on the Danube. The gasoline motor as a drive for submarines has also done well. The most important work in developing a producer-gas engine for naval purposes is the application of it to the old British gunboat *Rattler*, of 715 tons displacement, in which a 500-horsepower Capitaine producer-gas engine and auxiliary plant were installed. The displaced steam machinery weighed 150 tons, whereas the gas plant substituted weighed only 94 tons, a saving of about 66 per cent. The trials of the ship lasted for eight days, in which several runs of 45 knots or less total length were made. The fuel consumption averaged 6.46 cents per knot at an average speed of 10.5 knots per hour. The absence of noise and vibration in the engine room was noticeable; and the fuel consumption, as compared with that for the steam engines of the same power, was about 50 per cent. less. A similar plant of 1,000 horsepower has been constructed, and is now undergoing tests.

In addition to the saving of weight there is a saving of fuel consumption which, in the best producer-gas engine, is fully 50 per cent. as compared with a good average steam plant, and of from 25 to 30 per cent. as compared with the most economical steam plant. The power developed in the engine room of a modern first-class warship will aggregate from 25,000 to 45,000 horsepower. Before 45,000 horsepower can be developed, even on four shafts, much experimental work must be done to increase the size of the individual marine gas engine above the 500 horsepower at which it now stands. But as the size of the unit increases, the piston and piston rod increase to a point at which it becomes necessary to provide some system of water cooling; and this problem must be effec-

tually solved before the risk is taken of applying the new form of motor to a ship calling for from 25,000 to 45,000 horsepower in the engine room.

HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION.

Capt. Jacob W. Miller, chairman of the Naval Parades Committee of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, has about completed his general plan for that part of the celebration which will take place on the water and which will be under his direction. The opening ceremonies will take place on Saturday, Sept. 25, when the *Clermont* and *Half Moon* will be anchored off Bay Ridge during the morning, preparatory to their official reception off 110th street, Riverside Drive. The special escort of these vessels will consist of submarines, torpedoboats, vessels of the Naval Militia and certain fast motor boats.

A fleet of merchant steamers, yachts and other pleasure craft will form near Governors Island. The smaller fleet, escorting the replicas of the *Half Moon* and the *Clermont*, will pass the larger fleet in formation, be appropriately saluted and proceed up the Hudson River, followed by the larger fleet to the place of official reception, where a large fleet of foreign and American war vessels will be anchored off the official landing place, where the officers and members of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission and its official reception committee will be in waiting.

After the *Clermont* and *Half Moon* have been received further salutes and ceremonies will occur, and the merchant marine fleet will go back to its piers, returning to its position off Riverside Drive in time to witness the grand illumination, searchlights from men-of-war and display of fireworks, which it is proposed to have on a magnificent scale.

The grand naval parade up the river will take place on Friday, Oct. 1. The official steamers and vessels having a minimum speed of fifteen miles per hour will leave from a point opposite Fort Lee at ten a.m. sharp. Steamers having a minimum speed of twelve miles per hour will leave at nine a.m., and steamers having a minimum speed of ten miles per hour will leave at eight a.m. This will enable the whole fleet to arrive at Newburgh in parade formation in time for the ceremonies at that place.

There will be during the afternoon and evening of Friday, Oct. 1, at Newburgh, a remarkably beautiful celebration, but vessels of the fleet will be at liberty to return, by notifying the proper officers of the fleet prior to the evening celebration, if they so desire; otherwise, they will return on Saturday morning, Oct. 2, under signal.

In order that the public may learn further details as they are perfected, the following list of divisions of the fleet is given together with a list of commanding officers of divisions:

Escort division to consist of the *Clermont*, *Half Moon* and such naval militia and other vessels as may be designated. To be commanded by Flag Officer, Comdr. R. P. Rorshew, commanding 2d Battalion, Naval Militia, N.Y., foot Fifty-second street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Patrol division to consist of U.S. revenue cutters and other Government, state, municipal or private vessels as may be ordered or authorized by the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor. To be commanded by Flag Officer, Sr. Capt. O. C. Hamlett, U.S.R.C.S., Barge Office, N.Y.

First division to consist of men-of-war. To be commanded by the senior naval officer present.

Second division to consist of sea-going and coast-wise merchant vessels. To be commanded by Flag Officer, Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Jungen, late U.S.N., manager Southern Pacific Company, Atlantic Coast Lines, No. 105 Hudson street, N.Y.

Third division to consist of steamboats plying the inland waters of the United States. To be commanded by Flag Officer, Capt. G. A. White, assistant general manager Hudson River Day Line, Desbrosses street pier, N.Y.

Fourth division to consist of steam yachts. To be commanded by Flag Officer, Comdr. William Butler Duncan, jr., late U.S.N., Havemeyer Bldg., 26 Cortlandt street, N.Y.

Fifth division to consist of tugs, etc. To be commanded by Flag Officer, F. B. Dalzell, 70 South street, N.Y.

Sixth division to consist of merchant marine sailing craft. To be commanded by Flag Officer, Capt. Howard Patterson, 139 Water street, N.Y.

Seventh division to consist of sailing pleasure yachts. To be commanded by Flag Officer.

Scout squadron to consist of fast steamers and motor boats, to act as dispatch vessels. To be under the immediate control of the chairman of the Naval Parade Committee.

Police and public safety squadron to consist of wrecking, fire and hospital boats. To be commanded by a flag officer.

LONG-DISTANCE TOWING.

A remarkable towing feat—which, however, as the London *Engineer* states, "does not rank as a record for towages, as it is exceeded by the transport of the famous Dewey dock, which, by means of the U.S. supplyship *Glacier*, the naval colliers *Brutus* and *Cesar* and the tug *Potomac*, was in 1906 transported the distance of 13,089 miles, from the Patuxent river to Manila Bay in 150 days"—was consummated by the safe arrival at Callao, Peru, April 2, of a floating pontoon dock, which left the Tyne Aug. 20 last in tow of two powerful Dutch tugs, *Rodezee* and *Zwartzee*. These tugs have each an indicated horsepower of 1,500 and a bunker capacity of 650 and 600 tons respectively. The *Rodezee* was specially built for this towage at Kinderdyk in Holland. During the course of the journey from the Tyne to Callao—an approximate distance of 10,500 miles—the dock was manned by a captain, a mate, an engineer, and nine sailors, all fully experienced in towage work. She was secured to the tugs by manila ropes of 18 inches circumference, with on both ends 30 feet Bullivant's flexible steel ropes of 4 1-2 inches circumference, while each tug had a spare rope of the same size and quality.

The voyage commenced somewhat ingloriously, as when between Dungeness and Beachy Head on Aug. 23 during a sudden westerly gale the tugs returned to Dungeness Bay for shelter. On the following day the anchor cables securing the dock broke, and it was necessary for the tugs to tow it to the Thames, an operation attended with no little difficulty owing to the very high seas and a full-force gale. The tugs anchored at Gravesend and the dock was moored to buoys with heavy chain-cable and steel wire, but on Sept. 1 all the fastenings gave way during a heavy gale and the pontoon became beached at Gravesend, and later—when the flood set in—went adrift again. Eventually the dock was beached at Tilbury Ness, and surveys disclosed the fact that two mooring bollards as well as the large towing bollards and the chain stopper on the port side were broken, and that the anchor which had been so strained and damaged as to require replacement.

These defects remedied, the dock finally left the Thames in tow on Sept. 18, and although a storm was met with when outside of the Channel, Madeira was passed on Oct.

1, and ten days later St. Vincent was reached, and the tugs bunkered. Oct. 14 the journey was recommenced and Montevideo was safely reached on Nov. 18, the average speed from the Thames having been 100 miles in twenty-four hours. The day after arrival at Montevideo the tug Rodezee went adrift in a storm and was driven on to the breakwater, the resulting damage being so serious that the tug had to return home, being replaced by the Ocean, of Rotterdam, and it was only on Feb. 6 that the voyage was recommenced. The remaining stretch of about 2,800 miles, included in which was the passage of the Straits of Magellan, was safely accomplished without serious incident.

CAUSE OF INERTIA IN THE TROPICS.

Southern medical scientists may yet have to thank the surgeons of the U.S. Army for determining the cause and cure of the hook-worm disease, which has been called the "vampire of the South" by Dr. C. W. Styles, who established its identity with "poor whites' laziness" and "pernicious malaria." As a result of the researches begun in the Philippine Islands by members of the Medical Corps, U.S.A., following the first months of American occupation, it has been abundantly proved by irrefutable statistics and demonstrations that the chief enemy of the natives is the hook-worm disease. This ailment slays its thousands in the Southern states of America every year and interferes materially with the progress of that section. Such statements as that in the New York Times of May 12, that "the hook-worm can be destroyed quickly by the cheapest of drugs and by ordinary sanitation," tend to create an erroneous idea among the people as to the dangers of the disease. We would direct the attention of Southern sanitarians to the last annual report of the Director of Public Health in the Philippines for the year ended June 30, 1908. Instead of saying it is easily cured, Director Heiser says that "the combating of the hook-worm disease is a large undertaking," and to many the proposition to eradicate it "may appear as a chimerical dream."

The early studies of the Army surgeons furnished an excellent groundwork for subsequent inquiry, but progress was slow until a fortunate incident occurred in connection with the administration of Bilibid prison. The death rate in the prison had increased to the appalling figure of 238 in the thousand under lay control. The Board of Health took charge but could not lower the rate below seventy per thousand. Then an examination of the prisoners for hook-worm was made and astonishing revelations resulted. Eighty-four per cent. were found to be afflicted with the intestinal parasite. At once treatment for the parasites was begun and the death rate was lowered to thirteen per thousand. The worm gets its name from two little hooks with which it attaches itself to the mucous or inner coat of the intestines of a human being. It lives in the small intestine and lays its eggs there. It was formerly believed the worm entered the body by being swallowed with food or drink, but the latest investigations have shown that the parasite penetrates the skin, generally that of the feet or legs, of persons coming in contact with bare feet or legs with earth in which the worm's eggs have been deposited. From the skin the worm passes through the heart and lungs and finally stops in the intestines, where it takes up its abode. Eventually the worm develops into swarms, of whose influence the report says: "The presence of a swarm of hook-worms in the intestinal tract of a man exerts more direct and immediate influence on his physical condition than the inclination of the sun's rays on the amount of pigment in his skin." This statement may be taken by some as a challenge to those medical men who lay great stress on the effect of sunlight on people who live in the tropics. The hook-worm feeding upon the body it occupies produces tropical anemia, the most insidious and relentless foe of the tropical races. The Health Bureau of the Philippines has formulated plans for a more extensive campaign than has heretofore been begun by any country.

It is gratifying to learn that, although the tropical climate of Manila has been blamed for many things, malaria is practically never contracted within the city itself. Director of Health Heiser says that this absence of danger of contracting malaria in Manila has led to only a small amount of money being expended for exterminating mosquitoes. The fate of this insect is now in a measure in the hands of the laboratory experts of the U.S.P.H. and M.H. service, who are experimenting with insecticides. Camphorphenol, sulphur and pyroflume have been tested so far and sulphur has proved the best. The first is too uncertain, and pyroflume is too destructive to furniture. Director Heiser believes that the investigations of the insectologists will lead to the discovery of a reliable and safe culicide which will solve the mosquito problem in the Philippines and elsewhere.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Commenting on the letters of General Sherman, and to emphasize the point that "Sherman did not believe in men who are not inured to war and not disciplined for its execution," a general officer of the Army, in our issue of May 8, was quoted as saying: "When the full regiments of Pennsylvania Reserves marched by the veteran volunteers at Gettysburg they were met with the derisive shout all along the line, 'Where do you bury your dead?'"

To this a captain of the Army, who is also a Pennsylvanian, takes exception. He says:

"The Division of Pennsylvania Reserves was organized by Governor Curtin in the spring of 1861 and consisted of thirteen regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and several batteries of artillery. The morning after First Bull Run, in response to urgent messages from the national authorities, Governor Curtin hurried the division to the defense of the imperiled capital. Commanded by George A. McCall, with Meade, Reynolds and Ord commanding its brigades, it became one of the most noted organizations in the Army of the Potomac.

"It 'buried its first dead' at Dranesville, Dec. 20, 1861, when Ord's brigade met an almost exactly equal number of Virginians, commanded by J. E. B. Stuart, and in an open field and a fair fight, in sixty minutes' time, whipped Stuart at the drop of the hat, and won the first victory for the Union on old Virginia soil.

"The Reserves had been in the thick of the Seven Days' battles at South Mountain, Antietam and Fredricksburg before they reached Gettysburg. Marching by night and by day, the two decimated brigades then composing the division arrived at Gettysburg on July 2, formed in rear of Little Round Top and advanced to meet the gallant enemy, who had just driven the shattered division of Regulars from its position at Plum Run and the Devil's Den. In one of the most gallant charges of that great

fight the Reserve swept the slopes of Little Round Top, and McCandless's brigade that night held the ground beyond Plum Run, the most advanced point in the Federal line.

"They 'buried their last dead' in June, 1864, the night of the battle of Bethesda Church, which they had fought after their term of service had expired.

"Every real soldier in the Army of the Potomac knows where the Pennsylvania Reserves 'buried their dead.'"

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Beverages Past and Present," an historical sketch of their production, together with a study of the customs connected with their use, by Edward R. Emerson, author of "The Study of the Vine," "A Lay Thesis on Bible Wine," etc., is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in two handsome octavo volumes. It covers the history of intoxicating and non-intoxicating drinks of all peoples and countries from the earliest times. It is valuable for the light it throws upon the social life, the manners, and the morals of many times and diverse peoples, giving picturesque descriptions of drinking customs as represented, for instance, in the symposia of the Greeks, the banquets of the Romans, the feasts of the Druids and Picts of Britain, and the potations of the savage tribes of Africa and America. Among the beverages described are those of the Philippines—tuba, nipa, chilang, lombok, pangati, saguier, sagaweer, tuak and kava. In Hawaii some excellent wine is made, but that beverage does not seem to be in request. Much more popular is the poi cocktail. Poi is extremely nourishing and also satisfying. Macaulay has given us the lays of ancient Rome and Mr. Emerson has an interesting chapter on the drinks of ancient Rome.

"Waffenlehre—Fünftes Ergänzungsheft," by Major Gen. R. Wille, of the German army, is a valuable addition to the "Waffenlehre" series, published by R. Eisenschmidt, Berlin, N.W. 7, Dorotheenstrasse 70-A. This volume is a classified compendium of technical literature on the subject of ordnance, large and small, published from 1904 to end of 1908, coming from all lands, and dealing with all armies. The reference matter is intelligently classified and includes authorities printed in German, French and English. Price, in paper, Mk. 4.60; cloth, Mk. 6.60. Little, Brown and Company publish "A Royal Ward," by Percy Brebner, a new book by the author of "The Princess Maritza." It is a story of love and adventure, and in "Lady Betty" the author has created a charming heroine. The book is illustrated in color by Harry C. Edwards.

WONDER WHAT I'M GOING TO GET?

Dedicated to the "Personnel Officer," with apologies to Life. A heart throb that represents the feelings of the majority of the Coast Artillery Corps, at about this time.

"Wonder what I'm going to get?"
That is what begins to fret
All the little girls and boys
When they think of Christmas toys.
Long before the day is near
We are always sure to hear
From each happy household pet—
"Wonder what I'm going to get?"

At another time of year,
When the "shake-up" time is near;
In ye merry month of June,
When we know that pretty soon
Transfer orders will be out;
Then we're all beset with doubt,
By this question always met—
"Wonder what I'm going to get?"

When our three years' trick is past,
And the tour doth end at last,
Then we haul our dope-sheets forth—
Try to prove we're going North—
Betting on "Presidio"
(Hedging bets on Fort Monroe),
Forgetting Love and Death and Debt
To wonder what we're going to get.

O Thou Great and Mighty One
At thy desk in Washington,
Hast thou seen the "Preference Card"
Over which I worked so hard?
Look at it, and then you'll know
Where I really want to go.
Then I'll say, without regret—
"Wonder what I'm going to get?"

C. A. C.

EDUCATION OF NON-COM. OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Special Service schools are provided for the instruction of officers who have distinguished themselves in the garrison schools at the various posts, and special stress is placed upon the duty of the regimental commander in selecting only those most worthy in order that the efforts of the instructors may bear the greatest fruit. Is any effort made to instruct the more efficient non-commissioned officers in any subjects except those required to be taught the junior corporal just starting on his career? None, whatsoever, as a careful perusal of the methods in vogue at the present time will demonstrate. The instruction year after year is identical in scope and varying but little in the general knowledge imparted to the junior corporal upon his first entering a class for non-commissioned officers.

Certificates of proficiency are given to those who have successfully completed the course which excuse them from further attendance at the school, thus to a great extent defeating the plan of the school since its object is to impart knowledge most needed by a non-commissioned officer in the execution of his various duties in the troop or regiment of which he is an integral part.

Theoretical instruction, if considered essential for junior officers, is doubly essential to the non-commissioned officer, who, in these days when so many officers are absent on various details, is to a great extent depended upon to maintain the efficiency of an organization. Especially in those organizations where organization commanders are changed from day to day and where it happens that officers never even learn the name of the first sergeant who has to keep up the standard set by the most efficient organization of the command of which it is a part.

Why not educate a non-commissioned officer to his position? Why not make his studies progressive instead of continuing from year to year to teach him the most rudimentary things required of him or possibly entirely neglecting his education? Why not continue the work commenced when he first became a selected private or corporal of his troop? Why not commence the education of the non-commissioned officer, after his capacity has been tested and tried, in those subjects which directly affect his efficiency in the Service?

Commence his education at that point where the average man's education has ceased and continue him along those studies taught in the high schools, eliminating those subjects which could have no direct or indirect bearing on his career and progress until at the end of four or five years he would be at the point where he was on par with the candidate seeking admission to West Point. Continue his studies until the non-commissioned officer can pass an examination far more advanced than that prescribed for a candidate for commission. Such examination would probably debar a great many of these candidates, since better material could then be found among the non-commissioned officers, who through their practical training possess more force and command than the civilian could possess.

The non-commissioned officer would become more valuable and less liable to leave the Service since after a man has become interested in a course of study it becomes second nature to pursue it to its fullest extent. At least half of the fourteen non-commissioned officers of a troop would be instructed in the duties which now devolve upon the junior officers. Officers of the Army are detailed at various schools to give military instruction to the young American. Does this repay the government? Possibly it does, but not directly as would a course of study as outlined for non-commissioned officers.

Give the non-commissioned officer, after he has proven his worth and capacity, a progressive course of study and the result will be a better class of men seeking to enter the Service to become non-commissioned officers, more efficiency, older non-commissioned officers and in case of war a supply of the very best of volunteer officers.

ALBERT R. DRESCHER, Sergt. Major, 13th Cav.

THE VERTICAL WATER-TUBE BOILER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

If it is true that the vertical water-tube or express boiler is so difficult to retube, or that the tubes giving out become so numerous that the efficiency of the boiler is destroyed, how is it that the British government has adopted this boiler to a considerable extent, and at the present time is having nearly 200,000 horsepower built by one firm for the vessels of its navy, the list including its largest battleships and highest-powered cruisers? Would they be doing this if their experience with this type had been in any way unsatisfactory? Nor is the British government alone in its adoption, as we find the Argentine, the Austrian, the Brazilian, the Dutch and the Swedish governments are also having them built for their battleships and cruisers, not to say anything of destroyers and torpedoboots.

"There is a reason" for the above governments adopting this type of boiler that is not difficult to reach, and the wonder is that our people have not caught on to it, or rather were not fired on to it, whenever the horizontal tube dealt its deadly blows. The reason for its adoption by other nations has been that they found the vertical tube could be forced without injury, while the horizontal had to be carefully nursed and not urged beyond a certain point, even when the necessity of the case demanded every pound of steam that it was possible to make; and more than this, they found that even with moderate firing the horizontal tube gave out on account of lowness of water in the tubes, so that the life of the lower ones was very short, while that of the drowned vertical tube was, in view of not being afflicted with this trouble, much longer; also that the loss of one vertical tube from the heating surface is not as serious as one horizontal on account of the greater size of the latter, while the danger from loss of life when the horizontal tube gave out was greater, and hardly possible in the case of the vertical.

Robertson, in his work on "Water-tube Boilers," thus speaks of the supposed difficulty in removing and replacing the vertical tube: "This difficulty is, however, more apparent than real; the tubes are small and thin, and it is not so difficult to remove and replace them, as would have been the case had they been of similar diameter and thickness to those used in large-tube boilers." The above writer also calls attention to the position of the tube in relation to the furnace: "The tubes should not be too close to the furnace. The larger the mixing chamber the more perfect the combustion," a rule particularly applicable to the horizontal water-tube boiler, where the lower tubes or the ones which give the most trouble are located quite close to the furnace, or grate bars, thereby providing but little or no mixing chamber for perfect combustion, consequently responsible for a vast amount of smoke when burning soft coal.

Engr. Comdr. A. E. Tompkins, R.N., in his "Marine Engineering," gives out the following in relation to smoke: "Boilers which are most likely to produce smoke are those in which the space for combustion is unduly contracted, and in which the furnace height is small, and where, as in the Belleville, Durr, Nielauss, Babcock and Wilcox, and other boilers generally of the horizontal water-tube type, the cold surfaces of the generating tubes are in close proximity to the fire."

We find from the above that the objections to the vertical are more apparent than real, whereas those to the horizontal are quite serious—embodying the loss of life and imperfect combustion, the latter feature bringing about the production of smoke, which is also a fatal one in a war vessel, as the issuance of smoke from the stacks in large quantities will reveal the presence of a vessel or fleet to an enemy at a time when it is most important it should not be known. Smoke also means the loss of heat, which should follow complete combustion, and, therefore, a wastage of coal and depletion of the bunkers without producing the full amount of steam.

Isherwood, who did much splendid work at the head of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, stated after the San Jacinto experiments: "There was a gain of 17.23 per centum by the vertical water-tube boiler," also that "the superiority of evaporating surfaces arranged in vertical water tubes immersed in and lying at right angles to the currents of the products of combustion is so great in every respect, that when it becomes properly appreciated the arrangement in horizontal fire tubes will doubtless be definitely abandoned."

Now, while this comparison is between the vertical water tube and the horizontal fire tube, it is just as applicable to a comparison between the former and the horizontal water tube, as we know the results with the fire tube are not inferior to those with the horizontal water tube.

The London Engineering of July 18, 1902, when speaking of circulation, states: "Water-tube boilers with vertical, or approximately vertical, tubes are superior, in

this respect to those with horizontal, or approximately horizontal tubes."

HORACE SEE.

THE LOSS OF THE LEVANT.

New Bedford, Mass., May 18, 1909.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In 1854 there were sailing from this port 450 square-rigged vessels, barks and ships. It came to the notice of the owners of these ships that the government was being charged outrageously for the merchant and marine sailors. Whaling crews were considered fishermen, and were not entitled to hospital treatment at marine hospitals. They were not required to pay the 20 cents per month, the same as merchant marine or U.S. naval sailors. There was a large hospital at Honolulu, H.I. It was far away at that time. It was found that the government was being charged outrageously. The regular charge for a coffin and burial service allowed was \$16. It was found that lots of people were buried who never died.

The Levant was ordered to Honolulu or Lahaina to secure all papers and bring the consul to the United States. She departed from Honolulu via Panama, and from that time to this nothing has ever been heard of the Levant, consul, papers, officers, or anything else. Now the enclosed clipping is worth recording.

The Levant was a sloop-of-war which was captured by the Constitution, Old Ironsides, in 1812.

"Old Ironsides, that good old ship,
So well she did behave here;
She whipped the Cyan and Levant,
The Guerriere and the Java."

This was the old song which I have heard so often sung on the fore-castle in years gone by.

GEORGE F. WINSLOW,
Medical Director, U.S.N., Retired.

The clipping referred to, from the New Bedford Standard, gives a letter from Charles W. Jenney, of Brockton, to Edward S. Baker, of New Bedford, who had a brother aboard the frigate Levant. Mr. Jenney, in 1871, when he was a boy of thirteen, made a voyage on the merchant-ship George Green, from New York to San Francisco, then on to Honolulu. Sailing from Honolulu the ship took along twenty Kanakas to the Phoenix Island group in the Pacific, very near the Equator, to load guano. These islands are small and of coral formation, something like two miles long and a mile wide or smaller, with no vegetation whatever, the only evidence of life being millions of sea birds. A long stay was made at Enderling island, which is out of the track of vessels and seldom visited. The crew were ashore much of the time. "One day," Mr. Jenney says in his letter, "while down at the very end of this island I saw where castaways had once lived. The shore was covered with masts and yards of a large vessel. The frames of the huts were still there, with a few pieces of canvas still hanging. The castaways had also built a small fort and a 'cigante's' gun was mounted with a pile of small iron shot near it. The ground was strewn with old tin cans, and at the time we were of the opinion that they must have been there many years. A short distance from the huts were ten or more graves, with wooden headboards, but the names which had been cut in were so much worn that they could not be read, except on one, which said 'Cook.' These islands are uninhabited. There is no water and it seldom rains. Water has to be carried ashore by the ships that take cargoes there. These islands are visited by the Kanakas for the guano, and they only remain until the guano is worked off and then they leave, to return again in twenty-five years, the time it takes for the guano to again collect."

"It is possible that a whaler may occasionally visit this group, but as they are thousands of miles from the main land they are out of the track of the merchant vessels or passenger steamers. While we were there we were joined by the bark Hadley, a New Bedford whaler. I asked the head man of the islands, an American, about the wreck and he said he had never been able to find out anything about it. He supposed they had all died. This may be the Levant. Surely the gun never came from any other kind of a ship. There was no part of the hull on shore, as the terrible surf must have torn the ship to pieces soon after she struck."

PROPOSED BASIS FOR STANDING ARMY.

Fort Clark, Tex., May 15, 1909.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Having read the remarks in your issue of May 8, concerning the basis for a standing army as set forth by "Ex-Confederate" in the Artillery Journal, I would like to suggest a somewhat different plan, as follows:

Let the standing Army bear a certain ratio to the population of the country, the Army being increased after each census in order to maintain this percentage. For the establishment of this ratio, compare the population of this country as shown by the 1900 census, 76,000,000, with the strength of the Army, which has been approximately 76,000 during the past ten years; the Army is consequently one-tenth of one per cent. of the population. With this ratio as a basis, and estimating the population in 1910 to be 95,000,000 and in 1920, 115,000,000, we would then have an army of 95,000 men during the next decade and 115,000 during the second decade, and somewhat similar increases during each of the succeeding decades.

The advantages of this system would be that it provides, not for a spasmodic, intermittent development of the Army, uncertain and long contended for, but for a steady, reasonable increase based upon the growth of the country. Congress would then have a working basis to go upon; the future needs of the Army could be foreseen and calculated for, and all preparations made for the increase before it became effective; and the present continual strife for an increase would be unnecessary.

The two main elements of the progress of this country—its population and its wealth—are the sources respectively of the personnel and the maintenance of our standing Army. According to statistics the wealth has increased much more rapidly than the population, therefore if the Army is increased in proportion to the increase in population, the increase will be much less than if it were in proportion to the increase in wealth; consequently the burden upon the wealth of the country will be proportionately less each succeeding decade. If the burden upon the wealth of the country grows less, then the burden upon the wealth per capita, and consequently upon the individual, would grow less, and here would be overcome in toto the objections of Congress and of a part of the people, both of which complain that the Army is an increasing burden upon the country.

The above outlined plan has nothing to do with war

time; it is a peace measure only; nor has it anything to do with what sized standing Army this country ought to have. All my proposals call only for a continued and substantial increase over what the strength of the Army now is. If this policy were assured, it would not cause the traditional policy of this government to be in any wise departed from, because the increase would follow a general law of progress only, and not a specific law of increase of military power.

ABBOTT BOONE, 2d Lieut., 3d Cav.

REWARDS OF THE ARMY INVENTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Orders from the War Department invite officers of the Army to submit ideas direct to the board at Rock Island Arsenal which will consider the question of Infantry equipment.

Suppose an officer spends most of his spare time in studying this subject and succeeds in obtaining something excellent and sends it to this board, and his ideas or inventions are adopted, what does he get for all his study and work?

Suppose again that another officer spends his spare time in personal enjoyment. He gets just as much for his own enjoyment as the first officer gets for his work and study.

Suppose the third case: Another officer works and invents something for use outside of the Army, he can sell his ideas and inventions to some firm and realize a considerable amount of money for his work and study.

The first officer probably would get a "thank you" from the board; but, when promotion by elimination comes, would his work be considered?

The second officer gets pleasure and physical improvement for his work and time, and is seen and known as a popular officer, and his popularity probably would give him a desirable detail sometime.

The third officer would get a money return for his time and work, and this money would enable him to have pleasures which otherwise would be impossible.

Therefore the officer who works on the equipment for the Army gets the least for his labors during spare time, so he had better enjoy himself while he can.

An officer may patent his ideas or inventions, but this would cost him about seventy-five dollars or more, and then he would have to take the chance that the invention would never be adopted for use in the Army, and he would lose the seventy-five; and unfortunately Army officers do not find many such checks that are not working.

Some people may think that the officer or enlisted man should give his inventions to the Government, but let this same man lose some little article of Government property (and we all know that some things mysteriously

disappear, no matter how carefully cared for), or let him use some unauthorized article to repair something and thereby save the Government some costly instrument or apparatus, and see how fast the supply department or the auditor will be after him for the payment for that little article.

The Army man is the person who knows best what the Army needs, and he should be the one to improve and invent the articles of equipment for the Army, but he has no encouragement and no reasonable reward for working during the few spare hours that he has to himself, so he might better be enjoying himself instead of working his head off for somebody else to reap the benefits thereof.

Our pay is at present all right, but a few extra dollars picked up during our spare time would come in very handy to most of us, so I think it would be a good suggestion for the Government to help and encourage the officers and enlisted men to improve things for the use of the Army, and I also think that the Government would be the winner in such a scheme.

A WOULD-BE INVENTOR.

GUARDING PRISONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of May 8 appears an article under "Practical Instruction." I most heartily agree with the author as to the practical instruction of the soldier. During my three years' service in this post (on the Canadian border) I have witnessed the escape at least of about half a dozen prisoners from sentries while out at work. But what can the Army expect if they send out in charge of prisoners men who really do not know what they are following those prisoners for? I have seen sentries go into houses with their prisoners and sitting down somewhere smoking cigarettes with the prisoners, or letting prisoners run all through the house while they (the sentries) are sitting in the furnace-room smoking; this when prisoners are sent around to collect ashes from the different buildings. Some sentries know their orders—"Sentries in Charge of Prisoners"—by heart, but do not know that they are to enforce those rules set forth.

At this post I have heard men who have been prisoners say that they would rather be confined all winter in the guardhouse than do duty with the company, because in the guardhouse they have their bunks the same as in the company quarters and do not have to work so much as with their company, have all the tobacco they want and lots to read. They just have a snap. Now, if prisoners were treated as prisoners should be, they would not wish to stay in the guardhouse all winter and would take care that they would not get in again after one experience.

SOLDIER.

ARMY TARGET PRACTICE OF 1908.

G.O. 98, MAY 13, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Publishes tables, exhibiting the results of rifle and pistol firing of the troops of the Regular Army, excluding those stationed in the Philippines, for the target year 1908, and the comparative proficiency attained by the different organizations.

Table I.—Consolidated annual return of rifle and pistol firing of the troops of the Regular Army, excluding those stationed in the Philippines, for the year 1908:

Departments and United States Military Academy.	Individual rifle firing.						Collective rifle firing.			(Pistol firing.)					
	Expert riflemen.	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.	First-class men.	Second-class men.	Third-class men firing.	Figure of merit.	Number firing.	Enlisted strength present.	Figure of merit.	General figure of merit.	Order.	Average per cent. dismounted course.	Average per cent. mounted course.	Average per cent. two courses.
Departments.															
California . . .	237	636	266	698	501	278	97.95	2,310	2,772	60.99	79.47	1	39.31	36.83	38.07
Colorado . . .	152	586	263	451	419	267	97.08	1,749	2,116	60.29	78.69	2	51.20	34.03	42.62
Columbia . . .	84	346	174	453	395	307	83.24	1,312	1,584	51.36	67.30	6	50.01	25.34	37.68
Dakota	56	196	141	321	413	539	63.92	1,425	1,840	42.98	53.45	10	45.71	32.52	39.12
East	119	595	842	714	852	783	75.96	2,582	3,085	54.95	65.46	7	44.84	31.57	38.21
Gulf	64	187	79	317	237	150	84.36	847	1,010	55.20	69.78	5	47.43	25.37	36.40
Lakes	109	450	230	368	377	380	87.00	1,507	1,827	60.21	73.61	3	49.79	21.97	35.88
Missouri . . .	104	709	459	1,228	1,367	1,641	64.49	4,749	5,630	48.22	56.36	9	43.57	28.80	36.19
Texas	51	409	207	477	503	475	76.72	1,790	2,138	53.03	64.88	8	43.95	32.11	38.03
Army of Cuban															
Pacification .	229	662	369	912	745	512	87.74	2,728	3,303	57.90	72.82	4	48.66	33.26	40.96
U.S. Military Academy.															
Detachment engineers and other enlisted men	3	8	9	26	14	51	54.82								
Cadets, 1st class	15	29	17	39	3	2	119.71								
Academic staff	7	1	1	1	1	1	163.50								
Total.															
Enlisted men. 1,208	4,764	2,530	5,965	5,823	5,383	79.85	20,999	25,305	54.07	66.96			46.45	30.18	38.32
Officers	272	411	137	177	45	22	139.57						(b)	(b)	(b)
Aggregate . 1,480	5,175	2,667	6,142	5,868	5,405	82.21									

a Includes cadets, United States Military Academy.

b Average not computed because of lack of necessary data.

In individual rifle firing there were present not firing the following number of third-class men, not shown in the table as given above:

Department of: Colorado, 11; Columbia, 10; Dakota, 29; East, 15; Gulf, 3; Lakes, 6; Missouri, 96; Texas, 4; Army of Cuban Pacification, 13.

Table II.—Classification and figure of merit of the regiments of the Regular Army, excluding those stationed in the Philippines, for the year 1908.

Table III.—General figure of merit and order of standing in rifle firing of the troops and companies of the Regular Army, excluding those stationed in the Philippines, for the year 1908.

From tables II. and III. we condense the following data. In the order given: The regiment; its general figure of merit; its leading company or troop in rifle firing; and the order of standing of the latter in the Army:

Engineers, 65.47; Co. A, 11.
2d Cavalry, 64.71; Troop C, 72.
3d Cavalry, 71.16; Troop D, 46.
4th Cavalry, 67.31; Troop I, 30.
5th Cavalry, 72.93; Troop M, 31.
7th Cavalry, 52.01; Troop A, 270.
8th Cavalry, 57.11; Troop L, 100.
11th Cavalry, 77.20; Troop L, 26.
12th Cavalry, 69.30; Troop B, 85.
13th Cavalry, 61.35; Troop E, 58.
14th Cavalry, 71.97; Troop E, 38.
15th Cavalry, 81.62; Troop B, 9.

2d Infantry, 68.48; Co. E, 35.
3d Infantry, 63.83; Co. H, 48.
5th Infantry, 65.31; Co. H, 93.
6th Infantry, 59.82; Co. I, 67.
7th Infantry, 81.67; Co. F, 2.
8th Infantry, 70.29; Co. K, 61.
9th Infantry, 68.82; Co. A, 77.
10th Infantry, 70.30; Co. L, 23.
11th Infantry, 54.97; Co. E, 151.
12th Infantry, 63.72; Co. G, 41.
13th Infantry, 47.50; Co. B, 271.

15th Infantry, 97.88; Co. E, 1.
16th Infantry, 54.05; Co. H, 112.
17th Infantry, 86.15; Co. C, 6.
18th Infantry, 57.51; Co. C, 108.
19th Infantry, 81.26; Co. M, 12.
20th Infantry, 65.33; Co. H, 42.
21st Infantry, 65.33; Co. H, 42.
22d Infantry, 78.27; Co. D, 29.
24th Infantry, 66.43; Co. K, 66.
27th Infantry, 65.00; Co. B, 99.
28th Infantry, 59.10; Co. D, 133.
Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, 57.49; Co. E, 175.

Best records made by the troops of the Regular Army, excluding those stationed in the Philippines, during the target season of 1908, compared with those made during the target season of 1907:

Designation of unit.	1908.		1907.	
	Successful unit.	General figure of merit.	Successful unit.	General figure of merit.
Department	California ..	79.47	Lakes	75.23
Regt. of Cavalry ..	Fifteenth	81.62	Fifth	73.23
Regt. of Infantry ..	Fifteenth	97.88	Fourteenth ..	94.51
Troop of Cavalry ..	B, Fifteenth ..	107.89	F, Second	98.10
Co. of Infantry	E, Fifteenth ..	116.82	C, Fourteenth ..	111.11

Individual figure of merit of troops

Statement of number of qualifications made by the troops of the Regular Army, excluding those stationed in the Philippines, in the classes of expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen during the target seasons of 1907 and 1908:

	Expert rifle men.		Sharpshooters.		Marksmen.	
	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.
Commissioned officers ..	272	223	411	308	137	137
Enlisted men	1,208	912	4,764	2,796	2,530	2,220
Total	1,480	1,135	5,175	3,044	2,667	2,357
Increase, 1908	345		2,131		310	

STATUS OF VETERINARIANS FOR RETIREMENT.

Veterinarian John Tempany, 9th Cav., asked that the question of his eligibility for retirement as a commissioned officer be submitted to the Attorney General. The Judge Advocate General, in an opinion submitted to the Adjutant General, holds that neither the laws regulating the retirement of commissioned officers, nor those regulating the retirement of enlisted men, are applicable to the veterinarians in the Cavalry and Field Artillery; and that it would seem that no form of executive relief can be applied in the case of Veterinarian Tempany, whose retirement, General Davis holds, can only be accomplished in the operation of appropriate legislation. It is therefore not recommended that the matter be referred to the Attorney General, but that it be submitted to Congress with the recommendation that the retirement of veterinarians be made the subject of statutory regulation.

If the several incidents of the office of veterinarian be analyzed it will, General Davis thinks, clearly appear that in the legislation which established the office a grade of inferior military rank was created, differing from that of commissioned officers provided for in the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, in the fact that military rank did not attach to, or form an essential incident of the office so established. "Rank," he says, "is an essential incident of office in the case of commissioned officers; and there are well established grades of military rank among the enlisted men of the Army, which result from the operation of law. But a veterinarian, as the law now stands, is without military rank; that is, he is neither a commissioned officer nor an enlisted man, and, where rank as an essential incident of office is not conferred by law, it is the opinion of this office that it is beyond the power of the Executive to confer it.

"But it is essential to the operation of all the statutes regulating retirement that the military person in whose behalf retirement is claimed must be the possessor of actual military rank. If he is a commissioned officer of one of the established grades of rank, the laws regulating the retirement of commissioned officers become applicable in his case, unless he holds provisional military office, as in the case of volunteer officers or of officers of and below the grade of captain in the Philippine Scouts. If his services have been obtained in the operation of a contract of enlistment, he becomes entitled to the benefits of the law regulating the retirement of enlisted men.

"The views above expressed, to the effect that the veterinarians who now form a part of the military establishment are without military rank, are shared by the Comptroller of the Treasury."

A NOTE OF WARNING.

U.S. Army Recruiting Station,
510 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa., May 26, 1909.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A pleasant looking swindler, wearing the olive drab uniform of a lieutenant of the Coast Artillery Corps, and using engraved visiting cards reading "Lieut. Earle McFarland, U.S.A.," succeeded in swindling a prominent dealer in jewelry in this city last week, giving checks which of course are worthless. He did the same thing in Cincinnati, Ohio, two weeks ago. He is about 5 feet 10 inches, smooth-faced, very erect, weighs about 150 pounds, and is a smooth talker.

The real Lieut. Earle McFarland, C.A.C., is in Manila. If his impersonator is arrested please wire this office, and jeweler will prosecute.

F. E. PHELPS, Capt., U.S.A., Retired, R.O.

The Quartermaster's Department has the past week awarded contracts on bids submitted April 7, as follows: C. Kenyon, Brooklyn, 100,000 pairs drawers, \$0.34625 per pair; L. C. Littauer, New York city, 10,000 pairs buckskin gauntlets, \$1.89 per pair; Rosenwasser Bros., New York city, 50,000 pairs leggings, canvas puttee, \$0.6555 per pair; Manhattan Supply Co., New York city, 8,000 ponchos, \$4.66 each; Altman Neckwear Co., New York city, 10,000 neckties, \$0.0969 each; W. H. Horstmann, Philadelphia, 40,000 breast cords, \$0.3816 each; 50,000 hat cords, \$0.0549 each; 376,800 coat buttons, large, at \$1.05 per gross; 214,000 coat buttons, small, at 57 cents per gross; 300,000 bronze coat buttons, large, at \$1.133 per gross. J. N. Susskind, Philadelphia, 40,000 dress caps, 56 cents each; 50,000 khaki caps, \$0.605 each; 60,000 olive drab caps, 52 cents each; H. M. Sawyer & Co., East Cambridge, Mass., 9,000 slickers, \$1.733 each; Richard Levick & Co., Philadelphia, 20,000 ponchos, at \$5.51; 12,000 ponchos, at \$5.535. Henry T. Kent, Clifton Heights, Pa., 50,000 pairs wool stockings, heavy, at \$2.87 per dozen; 50,000 pairs stockings, wool, light, at \$1.62 per doz.; 50,000 at \$1.64; 50,000 at \$1.64. Mills Woven Martiridge Belt Co., Worcester, Mass., 50,000 waist belts, cotton, 19 cents each; UN. H. Wiley & Son, Hartford, Conn., 50,000 canvas leggings, \$0.6475 per pair; U. S. Rubber Co., New York, 15,800 pairs overshoes, at \$2.465 per pair; Henry Bernstein, Philadelphia, 90,000 yards cord edge braid at \$0.02125 per yard; American Woolen Co., Boston, 80,000 O.D. blankets, heavy, at \$4.25 each; 42,500 yards dark blue cloth, 17 oz., at \$1.80 per yard. Germania Mills, Holyoke, Mass., 7,500 yards sky blue cloth, 22 oz., at \$1.49; 7,500 yards sky blue cloth, 22 oz., at \$1.53; 7,500 yards sky blue cloth, 22 oz., at \$1.60. H. and W. H. Lewis, New York city, 5,000 yards dark blue cloth, 17 oz., at \$1.65; 5,000 yards at \$1.70; 5,000 yards at \$1.75; 2,500 yards at \$1.80. American Woolen Co., Boston, 300,000 yards O.D. shirting flannel at \$1.20 per yard; 60,000 O.D. kersey, 22 oz., at \$1.20 per yard; 150,000 O.D. kersey, 16 oz., at \$1.80 per yard; 150,000 O.D. kersey, 13 oz., at \$1.50 per yard. Charles M. Eakle, New York city, 7,500 sky blue kersey, 22 oz., at \$1.67 per yard; John H. Meyer Co., New York city, 110,000 yards mohair light serge, \$0.4275; 170,000 yards, heavy, at \$0.50; Ohio Felt & Blanket Co., Piqua, O., 11,000 O.D. heavy blankets, at \$4.645.

Major Clarence W. Smith, 2d Brigade Staff, N.G.N.Y., has been in Washington for some days in the interest of Rodman Wanamaker's project to erect in New York harbor an immense statue, similar to that of the Goddess of Liberty, of the fast vanishing American Indian. Major Smith has seen President Taft, Vice-President Sherman, Acting Secretary of War Oliver, General Miles, Senator Depew, Senator Root, Congressman Olcott and Goulden, who are very enthusiastic over the idea. He has also talked to a great many Senators and Congressmen from all parts, in order to get their ideas and have them understand what Mr. Rodman Wanamaker wants to do. Mr. Wanamaker's idea was recently broached at a dinner given at Sherry's to Buffalo Bill and received the immediate approval of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Horace

Porter, Homer Davenport and other prominent guests, who saw in the plan the means of doing honor at this late date to a race deserving much at the hands of the white man. The time is coming, Mr. Wanamaker believes, when there will be no more Indians and he proposes that, in justice to the red man and to the generations of the future, who should know something of this country's original inhabitants, a statue of this kind should be erected. Whether or not the government will tender the use of a site in the harbor and will utilize the same as a lighthouse or whether Mr. Wanamaker must carry out his gigantic and deserving project alone is yet to be developed according to the public sentiment. Two sites have been spoken of for the Indian statue—one on Governors Island and the other on a now abandoned spot between Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton. In design, cost, and size it is tentatively proposed to have the statue of the American Indian fully as elaborate as the present Statue of Liberty that welcomes every voyager to these shores.

One of the plates of the battleship North Dakota, now being built at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company's yard, at Quincy, Mass., has been rejected after a severe test by a board of officers. When the plate had been put in place on the ship it was found that it had spalled, or blistered. The Navy Department appointed Capt. John Hubbard and Sidney A. Staunton, both members of the General Board of the Navy, and Comdr. Chester M. Knepper, of the Bureau of Ordnance, a special board to test the plate. The board found the plate a splendid piece of steel, which turned the points of the drills used upon it, but the spalling was sufficient to cause the board to recommend its rejection. The plate will remain in place until a new one has been made by the Midvale Steel Company. Another plate believed to be defective has been found on the battleship Delaware, which is being built at Newport News. A special board will visit the shipyard Saturday, May 29, to test the plate. This armor was furnished by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Lieut. Col. David Du B. Gaillard, Corps of Engrs., assistant to Colonel Goethals, the chief engineer of the Panama Canal, arrived in Washington May 26 on leave of absence. "The work on the canal," he said, "is progressing favorably. I am under the impression, as matters are progressing at this time, ships will pass through the canal even before Jan. 1, 1915, the date set for its completion. The sanitary condition and state of health of the laborers along the route are fine—never were better—and everybody is really happy. There is no truth in the report that we are experiencing trouble with Spanish workmen who are contract laborers. We have a system by which all laborers engaged under the contract system are numbered and known by their brass checks. Laborers engaged that way receive 20 cents an hour, while others receive only 16 cents an hour. A little trouble has arisen from this system, but there is no such thing as complaint having been made to the Spanish consul on account of their treatment."

The members of the first class of the U.S.M.A., under the charge of Major C. L.H. Ruggles, professor of ordnance, visited Sandy Hook Proving Ground and Fort Hancock, N.J., on May 21, for the purpose of inspecting guns and carriages and witnessing the gun firings. With Major Ruggles were Col. Hugh L. Scott, Adj. Joseph S. Herron and other West Point officers. Two large targets, one of which represented a section of the Dreadnought type of battleship, were used in the firing. The purpose of the test was to see what effect the heavy guns and a new kind of shell would have on the Harveized armor plate. Various guns were fired, as well as mortars, with different kinds of explosives, some high-powered and some merely black powder. The cadets had a chance to see how they acted under the varying charges. Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, and a dozen Congressmen, were also present during the firing.

The applicability to government reservations within the state of the Virginia statute imposing a penalty of \$100 on telegraph companies for failure to deliver state messages entrusted to them was called in question in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against Samuel Chiles, which was decided in favor of the company. Chiles is a gunner on the U.S.S. Abrenda, and failing to receive a message addressed to him from a point within the state while his vessel was at the Norfolk Navy Yard, he brought an action in a state court to recover a penalty. That court found in his favor, and its verdict was reversed, the Supreme Court holding, in an opinion by Justice Holmes, that the state's jurisdiction did not extend to a United States reservation.

Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis, 10th Cav., military instructor at Wilberforce University in Ohio, is in Washington on leave, and addressed the students of the Armstrong Manual Training School in that city on the evening of May 25. Lieutenant Davis was formerly a student in this school and he was received with a rousing welcome, being the first colored man to win his way to a commission from the ranks by a competitive examination. He urged the Armstrong students to give special attention to their military drill as a most valuable means of discipline by which to acquire the habit of prompt obedience, quick thinking and accurate action, and to instill respect for authority and give ability in the control of others.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer on May 26 commended Louis Nolan, chief master-at-arms; R. A. Dill, chief carpenter's mate; William McConnell, plumber and fitter; and Archibald A. Irwin, gunner's mate, first class, of the Albany, for their prompt and efficient work in extinguishing the fire on board the Albany, April 22, at Corinto, Nicaragua. The men commended above went down through dense smoke into the paint locker and directed streams of water on the fire, getting it under control almost immediately. These men remained in the paint locker playing the hose on the fire and smoke until driven out by the water rising to the level of the battle hatch of the compartment.

The German protected cruiser Bremen, from the West Indies station, after a visit to Baltimore, came to New York on May 25, to remain until June 10. About one-half the crew of 250 men are to be returned home by reason of expiration of service, and will be replaced by new men brought over by the Lloyd liner Prinz Friedrich Wil-

helm. When the cruiser came to anchor, aides representing Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, and Capt. Joseph B. Murdock, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, came in launches and paid their respects to Capt. Anton Hopman, commanding the cruiser, who returned the calls on Wednesday.

Admiral George Dewey now expects to be able to be present at the graduation exercises at the Naval Academy June 4, and to present the diplomas to the members of the graduating class that day. He is still suffering more than ordinarily from rheumatism and hopes to go early in the summer to his mountain home at Buena Vista Springs, near Pen-Mar. The Admiral's trip to Annapolis will be his first official appearance in public in years. Owing to his failing health, the Admiral was not able to accept invitations to see the fleet sail or return to Hampton Roads, and also has been compelled to decline numerous invitations to be the guest of honor at receptions and banquets in various parts of the country.

The mine planter Royall T. Frank had her trial run May 25, and proved to be even a better boat than the contract specifications called for. The contract called for thirteen miles an hour and she made 14.67 miles. The Frank is the last planter under contract at the New York Shipbuilding Company's yard at Camden, N.J. She will leave the yard for New York early in June and the planter Schofield will leave June 1. Bids have been invited this week for three ferry steamers and from one to four harbor boats. The former bids will be opened at Governors Island June 22 and the latter at the Quartermaster General's office on June 15.

The itinerary of the transport Kilpatrick on the homeward run is as follows: Left Manila May 16; arrived at Singapore 22d, and left 24th; arrive at Colombo 31st, leave June 3; arrive at Aden June 11, leave 12th; arrive at Suez 17th, leave 17th; arrive at Port Said 18th, leave 20th; arrive at Malta 24th, leave 26th; arrive at Gibraltar 30th, leave July 3; arrive at New York city July 18. A contract was awarded the past week for the overhauling and repair of the transport Buford preparatory to her departure from Seattle on Aug. 5 for Manila. She will be repaired at San Francisco.

The Lucky Bag, the annual publication of the midshipmen, is out for 1909. It is a very voluminous work, and handsomely bound and illustrated. An entire page is devoted to each member of the class. The editor-in-chief is Midshipman John W. Quillian; associate editors, Midshipmen E. Selden R. Brandt and Stanley R. Canine; art editors, Midshipmen Bernhard, Bunkley, Church, Daubin, Hustvedt, W. N. Porter, H. T. Smith, Van de Boe, Weyerbacher and Wilkinson. The business manager is Midshipman Penn Leary Carroll; assistant, Midshipman Anson A. Merrick.

Troops A, B and D, of the 15th U.S. Cavalry, under command of Major Charles G. Treat, and Batteries B and E, of the 3d Field Artillery, under command of Major F. S. Foltz, began their march from Fort Myer, Va., May 26, to the battlefield of Gettysburg. The detachment numbers about 500 officers and men. The march will occupy about four days. Camps will be made only at Gaithersburg, Frederick and Gettysburg. The troops will participate with 2,000 Regulars on Decoration Day in the unveiling of the shaft erected to the memory of the Regular troops who fell at Gettysburg.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, started May 25 from Washington for a tour of inspection at the stations of the Signal Corps and the Signal School at Fort Leavenworth. He will make his first stop at Fort Omaha to inspect the work of the school for the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Corps, and then will go to Fort Leavenworth. He will return to Washington by June 20, in time to attend the aeroplane trials at Fort Myer.

Three troops of Cavalry and two batteries of Artillery left Fort Myer, Va., May 25, under command of Major C. G. Treat, 3d Field Art., on a practice march to Gettysburg, Pa., and return, a total distance of about 250 miles. At Gettysburg they will participate in the ceremonies attending the dedication on May 31 of the monument erected to the United States Regular troops who took part in the Gettysburg campaign.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, U.S.N., retired, has returned to Washington from a long visit to California and resumed his duties with the General Board of the Navy. He was at the Navy Department Monday, May 24, and spent some time in conference with Secretary Meyer and Rear Admiral Pillsbury, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. He has been in attendance daily at the offices of the General Board during the week.

The Thompson-Starrett Company, of Washington, has received a contract for construction of seven two-and-one-half story buildings at the Medical School Hospital, on the observatory grounds at the foot of Twenty-third street. The buildings will be of brick and will be used for a contagious ward, quarters for the medical officer in command, sick officers' quarters, and nurses' quarters.

The date of the sailing of the 105th and the 159th Companies, Coast Artillery, which were to leave San Francisco July 5 for Honolulu, has been changed and they will go on the Sheridan on Aug. 5. Both companies are now stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco. They will go into camp at Honolulu until the new quarters for them are completed.

Quite a number of officers of the Army have been detailed during the past few days for duty at National Guard encampments. Details have been made for Michigan, Wisconsin, Maryland and Pennsylvania, the latter state having the largest detail of officers.

A marine guard at the Cavite yard on May 25 made a surprise search of several hundred Filipino employees of the yard and discovered stolen articles on the persons of over forty of the men. Thieving has been going on at the yard for some time past.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

One admirable and important episode in the career of Col. Edgar S. Dudley, U.S.A., whose nomination for retirement with the rank of brigadier general was noted last week, was his service in Cuba, well known to those in authority in the island at the time but probably little known to the general public. Colonel Dudley served in Cuba as judge advocate and legal adviser in civil affairs in the administration of the government of that island, from December, 1898, the beginning of the first military occupation, until, having received the order detailing him as professor of law at the U.S. Military Academy, he was relieved, May 21, 1901. On the 1st of January, 1899, as the staff officer of the Military Governor, General Brooke, Colonel Dudley personally received from the Spanish authorities the Department of State and Government, the Department of Justice, and the office of the Council of Secretaries of the Autonomous Government, and held charge of these departments—the Council of Secretaries and the Autonomous Government lapsing—until General Brooke could select and appoint the heads of these departments, who formed part of his official cabinet. The following are extracts from some of the official letters and reports now on file in the War Department: Extract from Report of Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S. Army, Military Governor of the Island of Cuba. "Headquarters Division of Cuba, Havana, Cuba, Oct. 1, 1899. To the Adjutant General, U.S.A., Washington, D.C. Sir: The constant and able work of Major Dudley, judge advocate, has been of great service to the Military Governor, relieving him of a great amount of research and the necessary and comprehensive deductions. The ability of this officer in matters of law was recognized by the War Department when he was transferred from his own department to that of the Judge Advocate General. His report will show the extent and value of his constant labor. * * * Where all have acquitted themselves so entirely to the satisfaction of the Military Governor, and to the honor of their profession, it is difficult to particularize among them. I cannot refrain, however, from specially mentioning * * * Major Dudley." The following is a copy of the order of General Wood relieving Colonel Dudley: "No. 131. Headquarters Department of Cuba, Havana, May 20, 1901. The Military Governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order: 'Major Edgar S. Dudley, judge advocate, U.S.A., having been relieved from duty as judge advocate in the Island of Cuba, the Military Governor makes of record the fact that Major Dudley has been stationed at these headquarters as judge advocate since the beginning of the occupation, and has largely shaped the legal policy from that time to the present. His duties have required a thorough knowledge of United States statutory and military law, international and Spanish law, the acquisition of the latter especially demanding a great deal of study and labor, his thorough comprehension of these laws interpreted with great judgment, judicial temperament and intellectual ability has been of the greatest service to the Military Government and to the people of the Island of Cuba.' J. B. Hickey, Major, 11th U.S. Cav., Act. Asst. Adj. Gen." Extract from a letter to the Adjutant General of the Army from Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., late Military Governor of Cuba, on file in the War Department, recommending appointment of Colonel Dudley as brigadier general, U.S. Army, for services in Cuba; dated at Headquarters Department of the East, May 6, 1909: "What I desire to particularly emphasize is his service in Cuba during the First Military Occupation of the island. As the officer in general charge of legal matters Colonel Dudley's work contributed in a large measure to the success of the military government and was of the greatest assistance and value to the Military Governor. * * * I feel that this recognition has been well earned and is richly merited, and I unreservedly recommend it as a fitting reward for highly efficient and distinguished service during the First Military Occupation of Cuba."

Col. Richard T. Yeatman, 15th U.S. Inf., who has been appointed a brigadier general, vice Kerr, retired, and who will immediately retire on his own application, to make room for the appointment of Col. Marion P. Maus, 20th U.S. Inf., as brigadier general, was born in Ohio, Nov. 27, 1848. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A., July 1, 1868, and after graduating as a second lieutenant, June 14, 1872, was assigned to the 14th Infantry. He saw considerable experience against the Indians on frontier duty at various posts in the West, and took part in the Big Horn Expedition, June 24 to October, 1876. He also performed scouting and frontier duty at various posts in Montana, Utah, Idaho, Colorado, Washington, and Wyoming after that date. He was in command of the District of Lynn Canal camp, near Dyne, Alaska, in 1898, discharging the duties of all staff positions of the district and camp, and was also in charge of the hospital. He was later on duty in Cuba with the Army of Cuban Pacification, and his last assignment to duty was at Fort Russell, Wyo. General Yeatman was not due to retire for age until Nov. 27, 1912. He was promoted captain in 1892, and was transferred to the 3d Infantry Oct. 26, 1900; was promoted major, 22d Inf., Nov. 13, 1900, and lieutenant colonel, 27th Inf., Aug. 14, 1903, and colonel, 11th Inf., March 26, 1907.

Rear Admiral Edwin C. Pendleton, U.S.N., who was retired for age on May 27, 1909, is a native of Virginia. He is a son of the late Prof. A. G. Pendleton, of the Naval Academy, and was appointed to Annapolis by President Lincoln on Oct. 10, 1863. He was in active service in 1864 on the Marion in pursuit of the Confederate steamships Florida and Tallahassee. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1867, and was assigned to the Minnesota on special service. He was promoted ensign in 1868, master in 1870, lieutenant in 1871, lieutenant commander in 1889, commander in 1897, captain in 1902, and rear admiral in 1907. Rear Admiral Pendleton, among other duties, has served on the Onward, of the Pacific Fleet; Congress, European Station; Swatara, Asiatic Station; Atlanta, North Atlantic Station, and on the Portsmouth, Wasp and Supply, and his last sea service was in command of the battleship Missouri in 1907. Rear Admiral Pendleton was twice superintendent of the naval gun factory in Washington, and was on that duty during the war with Spain. He also served in the Hydrographic Office and in the Bureau of Ordnance, and his last assignment was commandant of the navy yard, Philadelphia. His retirement advances Capt. Herbert Winslow, Comdr. William Braunsreuther, Lieut. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman, and Lieut. Mark St. C. Ellis.

Capt. Herbert Winslow, U.S.N., who was advanced to the grade of Rear Admiral on May 27, 1909, by the retirement of Rear Admiral E. C. Pendleton, was born in Massachusetts and entered the Naval Academy in July, 1865, graduating in 1869, and being assigned to duty on the Sabine. During his service he was on the Richmond,

of the European Fleet; the Narragansett, of the North Pacific; the Benicia and Lackawanna, of the Pacific Fleet; the training ship Portsmouth and the Powhatan, of the North Atlantic Station, all during the "seventies." Subsequent duties included ordnance duty at Washington and duty at the Naval War College, service on the Monocacy, Yorktown, Constellation, St. Louis, Fern, Marcellus and Solace, and at the training station, Newport. During the war with Spain he served on the St. Louis, and was placed in command of the despatch boat Fern in May, 1898. When the new battleship Kearsarge was completed in 1907 Captain Winslow was placed in command. His last assignment to duty was as captain of the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Rear Admiral Winslow is a son of the late Rear Admiral John A. Winslow, who commanded the sloop-of-war Kearsarge when she sank the Confederate steamship Alabama off the coast of France.

Chaplain Charles S. Walkley, U.S.A., who retired for age on May 26, 1909, was born in England on May 26, 1845, and when sixteen years old he joined the 58th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry as a musician, and later served with the 51st Company of the 2d Battalion of the Veteran Reserve Corps until Sept. 19, 1865. He was appointed a post chaplain from Ohio on April 2, 1897, and was assigned to the Coast Artillery on Feb. 25, 1901. Chaplain Walkley retires with the rank of lieutenant colonel for Civil War service.

Capt. Otto A. Nesmith, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who has been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, and has been ordered placed on the retired list from Sept. 20 next, was born in New York March 7, 1852. After serving as a captain and signal officer of Volunteers from May 20, 1898, until May 13, 1899, he was appointed a captain in the Signal Corps of the Army Feb. 2, 1901. He has been granted leave until the date of his retirement.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Cards have been received from Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Norton Wisdom to the marriage of their daughter, Jessie, to Ensign Roland M. Brainard, U.S.N. The wedding will take place at Trinity Church, New York city, at 5:30 p.m., Monday, May 31. Ensign Brainard is a graduate of the Naval Academy, class of 1906, and was on the battleship cruise around the world. He is now detailed at the Ordnance Department at Washington, with special duty and instruction at Indian Head.

Major and Mrs. Champe Carter McCulloch, jr., Med. Corps, U.S.A., announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Gurley, to Dr. William McCully James, on Saturday, May 1, 1909, at Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.

Mrs. Isabelle F. M. Dille announces the engagement of her daughter, Ione Candace, and Lieut. Reginald Heber Kelley, 4th U.S. Inf.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Frear, of Deephaven, Minn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Aureline, to Post Oglthorpe, Frank W. Arnold, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. The wedding will take place in the fall.

Lieut. T. D. Barber, U.S.M.C., and Miss Rosa H. Lambert were married in St. Andrew's Church, Wellesley, Mass., May 19, 1909.

Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, of Washington, D.C., announces the engagement of her daughter, Gertrude Davis, to Henry Kendrick Gibson. Mr. Gibson is the son of Gen. Horatio Gates Gibson, U.S.A., retired.

Mr. and Mrs. Clay Baird, of Evanston, Ill., announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Elizabeth, to Midshipman William W. Turner, U.S.N. The wedding will take place early in September next.

Mrs. Nancy L. Hunting announces the engagement of her daughter, Lucia, to Lieut. V. L. Peterson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. The wedding will occur June 3 at eight o'clock at St. Paul's Church in Leavenworth, Kas. An informal reception will be held at the home of the bride after the ceremony.

Mrs. Dacotah S. Ryan announces the engagement of her youngest daughter, Anna Florence, and Capt. Ernest Dickman Peek, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. The wedding will occur on Saturday evening, June 26, at half-past seven o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church in Leavenworth, Kas. Miss Ryan and Captain Peek met at Yellowstone Park last summer. "Miss Ryan," writes a correspondent, "is tall and slender, with blond hair, blue-gray eyes and fair complexion. Beside being a social favorite she is prominent in musical circles, being the possessor of a clear soprano voice. She has also traveled extensively. Captain Peek was graduated from West Point in 1901 with high honors. Since his arrival at Fort Leavenworth he has been very active in the social life and is greatly admired by all who know him."

The engagement is announced of Miss Katherine H. Carpenter, of Washington, D.C., to Mr. William G. Rawles, U.S. Reclamation Service, Fallon, Nevada, son of Gen. J. B. Rawles, U.S.A., retired.

Gen. and Mrs. James Gibson Brewster announce the engagement of their daughter, Edna Stuart, to Lieut. Robert Dougherty, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

Dr. and Mrs. John Strayer McGrew have issued invitations for the marriage of their niece, Iuanita Hardaway, to Mr. Philip Graeme Wrightson, 20th U.S. Inf., on Wednesday evening, June 2, 1909, at half-after 8 o'clock, in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Honolulu, T.H.

Mrs. George Wilkinson Storm, of Orange, N.J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Gretta Adriance, to Lieut. Fauntley Muse Miller, 15th U.S. Inf.

In St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Minneapolis, Minn., May 19, 1909, Miss Florence Murray, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Walter N. Murray, was married by Bishop Sempel K. Edsall to Lieut. Charles Winslow Elliott, 6th U.S. Infantry, the son of Judge and Mrs. Charles B. Elliott. The chancel and choir stalls were banked with masses of palms and ferns, among which were arranged large clusters of white peonies. Tall cathedral candles glowed above the green and alternated with the masses of white flowers. The family pews were designated by bouquets of white peonies tied with white tulle, and back of them seats were reserved for the members of the Delta Gamma sorority, the college sisters of the bride. A program of nuptial music preceded the ceremony. The Lohengrin wedding march was played for the processional. The bridesmaids were Misses Margaret Rithelaffer and Ethel Elliott. The maid of honor was Miss Bessie Murray, a sister of the bride. The bride was escorted to the altar by her father. She wore an empire gown of white chiffon cloth over white satin and the bertha was of duchesse lace. The same lace finished the long sleeves, and a satin butterfly effect caught the drape of the skirt, which was fashioned with a court train. She wore a full tulle veil which was caught with delicate white blossoms to her hair. Her bouquet was a shower of white iris and white sweet peas. She was given by

her father at the altar to the bridegroom, who, in full dress Army uniform, awaited her with his best man, Walter Winslow. During the ceremony Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" was rendered on the organ, and the wedding march by the same composer was used as the recessional. A reception was held at the home of the bride, 2437 Humboldt avenue south, immediately following the ceremony. The reception group consisted of the bride and bridegroom. Dr. and Mrs. Murray and Judge and Mrs. Elliott. Mrs. Murray wore a blue cashmere de soie fashioned with embroidered net sleeves and yoke, with a touch of gold trimming. Mrs. Elliott wore a semi-princess of lavender silk developed with net embroidered in the same shade. On the front porch was the orchestra screened behind palms and smilax, and the frappe bowl was placed between two large bouquets of Killarney roses beneath a dome of pink chiffon and small pink roses. Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott left for their home at Fort Lincoln, N.D., last evening. The bride's going-away gown was of champagne cloth and she wore a tan hat trimmed with black velvet and jet.

Miss Edythe Glen Denning and Lieut. Albert Younglof, Philippine Scouts, were married at Camp Jossman, P.I., April 12, 1909. Chaplain Chenoweth, 4th U.S. Inf., officiating. The ceremony was held in the post hall, which was profusely decorated for the occasion with palm leaves, ferns and orchids, transforming the room into a bower of green. A great mass of potted plants at one end of the room formed a rich background for the ceremony, and made a screen behind which the regimental orchestra was located. Precisely at 8:30 p.m. the sounding of "Assembly" out on the veranda heralded the arrival of the wedding party. Then the strains of the beautiful wedding march from Lohengrin announced the beginning of the ceremony. The two ushers, Lieutenant Cowan and Lieutenant Kelley, entered first, defining a path down the center of the room with white ribbons. The matron of honor, Mrs. Farnham, came next; she wore her own wedding dress of white embroidered pina and exquisite lace and carried a bouquet of wild orange blossoms. The bride entered on the arm of her brother-in-law, Lieutenant Farnham. She was attired in a beautiful gown of white point d'esprit trimmed with real lace; her veil of tulle was caught into place with white orchids, and she carried a bouquet of the same rare flowers. The groom was waiting at the altar. He was attended by Lieutenant Weeks as best man. The beautiful ring service of the Episcopal Church was used in an abbreviated form. A reception and supper followed the ceremony. After some eloquent and appropriate toasts to the newly married pair, the bride cut the wedding cake with her husband's saber. The hall was then cleared for dancing. Later in the evening, during a dance, the bride and groom quietly slipped out, entered their carriage and drove away before their absence was discovered, thus successfully avoiding the copious contributions of rice which their friends had thoughtfully provided. Lieut. and Mrs. Younglof will be stationed at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan. They received many and beautiful presents of silver, brass, china and embroidery from their friends in the 4th Infantry, and the best wishes of the regiment go with them.

The marriage of Miss Winnifred Westlake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis J. Westlake, and Lieut. James J. O'Hara, 4th U.S. Cav., which takes place Monday evening, June 7, in the sacristy of St. Stephen's Church, St. Paul, Minn., will be followed by a reception at the Westlake residence on Second avenue S. Mrs. Earle Francis Wyman will be Miss Westlake's matron of honor, Miss Hal Black, of St. Paul, will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Grace Beall, of Fort Snelling, and Miss Gunkel, of Minneapolis. Lieut. Karl D. Klemm, 4th Cav., U.S.A., Fort Snelling, will be Lieutenant O'Hara's best man, and the ushers will be Lieut. George P. Tyner, Lieut. Archibald C. Conmiskey, U.S.A.; both of St. Paul; Lieut. George H. Paine, U.S.A., of Fort Snelling; Victor De Camp, of St. Paul; and J. Ellis Westlake, the brother of Miss Westlake, of this city.

The engagement is announced of Miss Agnes Ripley Pease, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Pease, of 605 West 111th street, New York city, and Paymr. Victor S. Jackson, U.S.N., who is now assistant general storekeeper at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. The wedding will take place at 4:30 p.m. on June 23 in the old-fashioned garden of "The Maples" at Rutland, Vt., the summer home of the Miss Pease's grandaunt, Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, the well-known writer of both poetry and prose. Miss Pease is the granddaughter of the late General Ripley, of Rutland, Vt., and a sister of the wife of Paymr. John F. Hatch, U.S.N.

Miss Elizabeth Wyatt Wise, daughter of the late Capt. Frederick May Wise, U.S.N., of Roland Park, was married at Baltimore, Md., May 22, 1909, to Josiah P. Macy, son of the late William H. Macy, of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas C. Foote at St. David's Church, Roland Park. The ushers were Robert Crocker and Harold Weeks, of New York; Harold Vernon and Frederick Thomas, of Morristown, N.J.; Richard Thorndike, of Boston, and John W. Frick, of Baltimore. Miss Douglas Wise was her sister's maid of honor.

A double wedding of note and interest to many Vermonters and to which cards of invitation have been received will occur in New York city on the afternoon of June 8, 1909, when the two daughters of Gen. and Mrs. Edward H. Ripley will be married. The ceremony will take place at four o'clock in Grace Church, at which time Miss Alice Van Doren Ripley will become the bride of Alexander de Trofimooff Ogden Jones and Miss Amelie Sibyl Huntington Ripley, the bride of Raphael Welles Pumpelly. Following the wedding a reception will be held at 4:30 o'clock at the Ripley residence, 11 West 56th street. General Ripley was one of Vermont's distinguished officers in the War for the Union, being first captain and later colonel of the 9th Vermont Regiment, and brigadier general of Volunteers for brevet for gallant and meritorious service. He commanded the first brigade of Union troops that entered the city of Richmond, Va., on the morning of its capture, April 3, 1865, his brigade being also provost guard of the city for some two weeks thereafter. The hearty congratulations of the friends of Gen. and Mrs. Ripley are extended to them and their daughters upon the approaching happy event.

The wedding of Miss Madge French Balthis, daughter of Paymr. and Mrs. Harry H. Balthis, U.S.N., to Lieut. Jacob Arthur Mack, C.A.C., of Fort Monroe, occurred Thursday evening, May 27, at the First Presbyterian Church, at Portsmouth, Va., at 8 o'clock, and was a very brilliant military one. Miss Edith Balthis, sister of the bride, was made of honor, and Misses Florence Tait and Dorothy Kinkaid were bridesmaids. Lieuts. L. D. Booth and Hunter B. Porter, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Monroe, were ushers. The bride wore an imported creation of white satin with hand-made lace coat, and carried a muff of white roses and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor wore an imported gown of white crepe, trimmed in gold, and carried American Beauties. The bridesmaids were

robed in white batiste, lingerie gowns, trimmed with Irish lace, and carried American Beauties. After the rehearsal at the church Wednesday evening, the bride entertained at her apartments in the Hotel Monroe, Portsmouth.

Mrs. Frank Powell Grady has announced the engagement of her daughter, Lucia Bayne Grady, to Lieut. Frederick Willis Manley, 13th U.S. Inf. The marriage will take place at noon on June 1, at the residence of the bride's cousin, Naval Constr. William G. Du Bose, at the navy yard in Norfolk, Va. Miss Grady is of Virginia ancestry, but was educated and made her debut in Baltimore. She has traveled extensively and spent the past year in Japan with the family of her uncle, Commander Du Bose, U.S.N. Lieutenant Manley has recently returned from duty in the Philippines, and is now attached to the Military Academy at West Point.

Comdr. and Mrs. William Shepherd Benson, U.S.N., have sent cards to the wedding reception of their daughter, Mary Wyse, and Mr. Herman Frederick Kraft, for the afternoon of Wednesday, June 9, at 5 o'clock, at Randall Place, Annapolis, Md. The bride-to-be is a daughter of the former commandant of midshipmen. Her father is now attached to the U.S.S. Albany, of the Pacific Fleet.

At a reception and tea given by Miss Imogen Crane, in Jamestown, N.Y., on May 19, to some fifty guests, the announcement was made of the engagement of Miss Martha Falconer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Falconer, of Jamestown, N.Y., to Lieut. Ralph Allen Jones, 8th U.S. Inf., now stationed at Fort Mason, Cal.

The wedding of Miss Rebecca Coke Nash and Lieut. James Paulding Murdoch, U.S.N., took place at Trinity P.E. Church, Annapolis, Md., Wednesday evening, May 19. Miss Nancy Nash, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Misses Marion and Eleanor Murdoch, sisters of the groom, and Florence Nash were bridesmaids. Lieut. O. F. Cooper, U.S.N., was best man and the groomsmen were Lieuts. David McD. Le Breton and Wallace and Ensign Cresap, U.S.N.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Elizabeth C. Badger, daughter of Capt. Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. Henry F. Bryan, U.S.N. Captain Badger is Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and Lieutenant Commander Bryan also is connected with the Academy.

The engagement has been announced, at the Presidio of San Francisco, of Lieut. Eugene B. Walker, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Willis Williams, sister of Lieut. John S. Williams, C.A.C., and niece of Mr. Glenn Brown, a prominent architect of Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Walker is a graduate of the Naval Academy, class of 1907; resigned from the Navy in 1908, and was appointed to the Coast Artillery Corps in July of that year. Miss Williams, who is a Southerner, has been visiting at the Presidio for several months and has been much entertained by her fiancé's friends in both the Army and Navy. The wedding will probably occur before Lieutenant Williams sails for Honolulu in July.

Invitations have been received for the marriage of Miss Anne Eugenia Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. H. Smith, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and P.A. Surg. Edward Henry Herbert Old, U.S.N., on Wednesday, June 2, at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Morganthaler, of No. 10012 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Mayme L. Morganthaler, to Major Harry L. Gilchrist, Med. Corps, U.S.A. The wedding will take place the latter part of June at the Morganthaler residence.

RECENT DEATHS.

Major Charles E. Morse, U.S.A., retired, who died at Red Hill, Surry, England, on April 24, 1909, was born in England, Jan. 16, 1843, and entered the Army as a private in the 17th Infantry, Jan. 8, 1863, and rose as an enlisted man to the rank of quartermaster sergeant. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 17th U.S. Inf., Oct. 9, 1865, and was advanced to first lieutenant the same day. On Sept. 21, 1866, he was transferred to the 26th Inf., and was promoted captain, Oct. 2, 1868. He was assigned to the 16th Infantry, Jan. 1, 1871, and was retired for disability in the line of duty, Nov. 26, 1884. He was advanced to major on the retired list April 23, 1904, for Civil War service.

Capt. Eugene P. Jervey, 10th Cav., one of the three brothers, all of whom were graduates of the Military Academy, died April 26 at Manila of suppurative nephritis, following chronic cystitis. The remains of Captain Jervey are on the Kilpatrick, which is returning to this country with the 10th Cavalry, and left Manila May 15. The remains of Col. Jacob A. Augur, 10th Cav., who died suddenly at Fort William McKinley on April 18, soon after he was selected by the President for promotion to the rank of brigadier general, are also on the Kilpatrick. Capt. Eugene P. Jervey, jr., was born in South Carolina Oct. 19, 1882, and was a graduate of the U.S. M.A., class of 1896, being assigned as a second lieutenant to the 5th Cavalry. After graduation he served at posts in Texas, Florida, Alabama, and in 1898 was instructor of modern languages at West Point. He also served in the Philippines. He was promoted first lieutenant, 10th Cav., July 11, 1899; captain, 9th Cav., Jan. 31, 1902, and was transferred to the 10th Cavalry in June of the latter year.

George W. Earl, formerly a lieutenant in the 46th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, died suddenly at Bryn Mawr, Pa., May 20, 1909. He had been ill for two years. He served in the campaign in the Philippines with the regiment, and previous to being appointed a second lieutenant in the command on Aug. 17, 1899, he had served as a private and corporal in the 6th Pennsylvania, in 1898, and as a private in the 28th U.S. Volunteer Infantry.

Mrs. Cornelia Bispham, widow of Samuel A. Bispham and mother of Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham, U.S.N., died at Philadelphia, Pa., May 21.

Major Samuel E. Armstrong, U.S.A., retired, died at Terre Haute, Ind., May 4, 1909. He was born in Indiana March 28, 1838, and served through the Civil War as a lieutenant in the 1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, from July 24, 1861, until honorably mustered out, Feb. 3, 1866. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 41st Infantry July 28, 1866; was assigned to the 24th Infantry in May, 1870; was promoted captain May 27, 1871; and was retired in June, 1878, for disability in the line of duty. He was advanced to major on the retired list for Civil War service in April, 1904.

Capt. John Pope, U.S.A., retired, who died at St. Louis, Mo., March 27, 1909, was a graduate of the U.S. M.A., class of 1868, and was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 26th Infantry. After graduation he served on the frontier at posts in Texas. He was assigned to the 1st Artillery July 14, 1869, and served at various posts in the South until 1877, when he was ordered to

Fort Preble, Me. He took part in suppressing the railroad riots in Pennsylvania in 1877, and his service subsequently included duty on the frontier at Fort Canby, Washington, and then in garrison at other posts on the Pacific coast, and finally in the East. He was retired from active service with the rank of captain, Feb. 10, 1898, for disability in the line of duty. He was born in Illinois Aug. 19, 1846.

Mrs. Emma Streater, wife of James B. R. Streater and mother of the wife of Capt. Frank B. Hawkins, 29th Inf., died at her home at Washington, Pa., on May 14, of pneumonia and heart trouble.

"In the death of Mrs. Lola O. Smith, which occurred at Washington, D.C., at 6 p.m., May 25, 1909," writes a correspondent, "the Army at large will mourn. A devoted mother, a true Christian character, and her long and painful illness clearly showed her Christian fortitude. Mrs. Smith was the widow of the late Col. Gilbert C. Smith, Assistant Q.M. General, U.S. Army. She leaves three sons and two daughters—Capt. Cornelius C. Smith, 14th Cav.; Lieut. Gilbert C. Smith, 2d Cav.; Lieut. Wm. O. Smith, 7th Inf.; Mrs. Barber, wife of Major H. A. Barber, and Mrs. Whitworth, wife of Capt. Pegrat Whitworth. Interment took place May 28 at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., National Cemetery, where she was laid beside her husband, this being her request."

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Lieut. Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Corbin left Washington May 24, the General going to Ohio and Mrs. Corbin to Philadelphia. They will meet in Philadelphia on June 2 and will start from New York on June 12 for Europe.

Col. and Mrs. Albert Todd, U.S.A., will be at home on Friday, June 4, from four to six o'clock, at Fort Totten, Long Island, N.Y. Boat will leave Governors Island for Fort Totten at 2:45 p.m., touching at Recreation Pier, foot of 24th street, East river, a few minutes later.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Capt. Richard P. Williams, U. S.M.C., was the guest for whom Mrs. Bootes, wife of Capt. James T. Bootes, U.S.M.C., entertained at a pretty tea Monday afternoon. An innovation at an afternoon tea was the serving of punch by Captain Bootes and Captain Williams.

Admiral George Dewey, who occupied a cottage on the mountain at Buena Vista Springs, near Pen-Mar, last season, is expected to again spend the summer at the same cottage. The Admiral is now suffering with rheumatism, and as soon as he is improved he expects to go to the mountain. Baron Takahira, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, and family are expected to occupy a cottage during the summer near Buena Vista Springs Hotel.

Chief Mus. Charles W. Graves, Band, 21st Infantry, recently retired after thirty years' service, was presented on May 21, at Fort Logan, Colo., with a handsome gold watch by the officers of the 21st Infantry. In making the presentation, Col. Charles A. Williams referred in eloquent terms to the honest and faithful services of Mr. Graves and to the many pleasant hours the regiment had enjoyed listening to the excellent music of the band, led by Mr. Graves.

Baron von Bodenhausen, one of the directors of the Krupp works at Essen, came to New York on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., this week, for a month's tour of the United States. The Baron, who will visit the art museums rather than the steel plants of this country, is reported as saying: "I understand that Count von Bernsdorff, the German Ambassador, said recently at the Peace Conference in Chicago that Germany is for peace. Well, that is most true. I represent a firm that is known for the manufacture of war material, but we are for peace and are striving to develop our commercial interests along peace lines."

A committee of eight midshipmen went to Washington, D.C., May 21, and presented to Mrs. John R. McLean, of that city, a handsome loving cup. The cup was voted to Mrs. McLean by the brigade of midshipmen as an appreciation of her intended entertainment of the midshipmen on March 4 last. She had invited them to be her guests at a dinner after the inaugural parade, but Annapolis was snowbound and Mrs. McLean and her elaborate luncheon waited in vain. Midshipman Gordon Hains, the commander and ranking officers of the brigade, was chairman of the committee that took the cup to Washington. The committee consisted of two men from each class.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Winthrop has written a letter of warm commendation to Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Hussey for his action in saving from drowning Harry Kohn, ordinary seaman, who fell overboard from the New Hampshire while the battleship was on the target range, off Cape Cruz, Cuba, April 21. Kohn, according to the report, fell backward from the main deck, struck against the vessel's side and was unable to swim. Lieutenant Commander Hussey, from his stateroom, saw the man disappear in the water and leaped through the stateroom air port into the sea. T. C. Bishop, boatswain's mate, also plunged into the water and assisted in rescuing the seaman, who was sinking the second time.

On invitation of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce, Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Lakes; his aide, Capt. Albert J. Bowley, and Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller, 27th Inf., acting quartermaster, visited Toledo on May 25 to inspect the site selected for the camp during the Regular Army military tournament to be held there July 5 to July 10. At the same time several hundred newspapermen were guests of the Chamber, with the intent to assimilate, along with the hospitality of the city, data for an efficient publicity program for the military tournament. Gen. I. R. Sherwood, of Ohio, headed the committee of representatives of military organizations taking part in the "welcome," which, according to Toledo papers, was enthusiastic.

Capt. Aaron Ward, U.S.N., Supervisor of New York harbor, took the walking test on May 11 and 12 at Roslyn, Long Island, in the presence of Surg. T. A. Berryhill, of the U.S.S. Nebraska; Mr. R. H. Willets, and others. The track as measured by the witnesses was an oblong cinder path of 7.6 laps to the mile; the track and its grade were not favorable to the walker, but the path itself was good. Forty-three miles were covered on the first day in twelve hours and eighteen minutes, walking time, when darkness interfered. The remaining seven miles were walked early next morning in one hour and forty minutes. Previous to this official test the Captain had walked the same distance twice in practice, April 9 to 11, and April 16 to 18, under the three days' schedule, in walking times of about fourteen and a quarter hours and total times of less than sixteen hours and a half. The object of these efforts was to procure firsthand information as to the present requirements of G.O. No. 6, with a view to submitting a statement on the subject to the Navy Department.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Dashiell Whiting, 5th U.S. Inf., at Montreal, Canada, May 20, 1909.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. H. E. Lackey, U.S.N., at Indian Head, Md., May 25, 1909.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Smith, at West Point, have as their guest Miss Katherine Leech, of Washington, D.C.

Ensign H. F. Leary, U.S.N., and Mrs. Leary have recently returned from a Northern trip and are now staying in Washington, D.C.

It is reported that Admiral Sir John Fisher, senior naval Lord of the British Admiralty, will retire in October at the completion of five years as First Sea Lord.

Gen. Charles J. Allen, U.S.A., with Mrs. Allen, and their daughter, Miss Grace Allen, will spend the summer months at "Wright Cottage," Victoria, Asheville, N.C., which they have leased for the season.

Miss Anna Curtis, daughter of the late Capt. A. F. Curtis, U.S.A., graduates on June 1 with high honor from "Ivy Hall," Bridgeton, N.J., and will at once go to West Point as the guest of Col. and Mrs. E. E. Wood.

The Rev. Eugene E. McDonald, U.S.N., chaplain of the receivingship Hancock, in the New York Navy Yard, will be transferred to the cruiser New York on June 1, and his place taken by the Rev. Matthew C. Gleason, chaplain of the battleship Connecticut.

John Clinton Winslow, the infant son of Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., and Mrs. Winslow, was christened on May 23 in St. Mary's Church, Newport. A unique feature of the ceremony was the standing of the infant's youthful brother and sister as godfather and godmother.

Mrs. James H. McRae, of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., entertained a number of ladies with "bridge" on May 22. The prizes were won by Mrs. Dashiell, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. Munson, and Mrs. Donaldson. The Ladies' Monday Bridge Club of Fort Leavenworth was entertained last week by Mrs. J. H. McRae.

Among the officers of the U.S. Marine Corps reported as meeting the requirements of the physical test recently are Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Prince, Col. L. W. T. Waller, Col. George Richards, Major Louis J. Magill, Major Dion Williams, Capt. J. C. Breckenridge, R. H. Dunlap, E. T. Fryer, and H. J. Hirschinger, and 1st Lieuts. H. W. Stone, T. D. Barber, E. L. Bigler, Harry R. Lay, and Louis M. Gulick.

A reception was given to the 20th U.S. Infantry at the Hotel Del Monte on the evening of May 18, prior to the departure of the regiment to the Philippines. Preceding the reception, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Pryor, of Pacific Grove, were dinner hosts, Gen. Marion P. Maus and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. L. Bullard being the guests of honor. Other guests present were Capt. and Mrs. Webster, Capt. and Mrs. Smedberg, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Warner, Lieutenant Baker, Miss Marjorie Shepard, Miss Stevens, Miss Alice Warner, Miss Marcia Fee. The decorations were La France roses from the celebrated Del Monte Conservatory.

The Los Angeles (Cal.) Examiner, in mentioning the enormous patronage that has characterized the production of the opera, "The Mystic Midgets and Lilliputians," in the Carnival of Nations given at the Temple Auditorium in that city April 30 and May 1 last, gives glowing praise to Mrs. Marie Sweet Baker, the talented daughter of Col. Owen J. Sweet, 28th U.S. Inf. The leading part in the cantata as Prince Odillus was played by her, whose singing and very clever acting and successful rendition of the character in general was much enjoyed, applauded and highly appreciated by the large and fashionable audience present, also as manifested by a profusion of beautiful floral tributes. Mrs. Baker is well known in leading musical circles. She has already won fame as a singer in minor opera. It was for her as the heroine that George Ade wrote the Sultan of Sulu. Next year she goes abroad to finish her studies in grand opera. She has been offered an engagement tour, to star in the principal cities in the Pacific slope states this season. A brilliant and successful operatic career in the future is predicted for her by the leading musical critics.

How soldierly qualities of a high order saved Gen. George A. Custer from ridicule by his own men is made plain by former Col. J. H. Kidd, 6th Michigan Cav. (Brig. Gen., U.S.V.), who has written a history of Custer's Michigan Cavalry Brigade in the Civil War. He gives a picture of Custer on his first introduction to a command of American Volunteers. He was then only twenty-four years old, and was dressed in black velvet, elaborately trimmed with gold, a crimson necktie, and a broad brimmed hat pinned at the side with rosette and silver star. This fantastic attire might have permanently injured him in the esteem of his men, if they had not been soon convinced, if not surprised, by his splendid horsemanship, his superb courage, and his soldierly abilities so out of keeping with his youth. At Hanover, on June 30, 1863, in battle with Stuart's cavalry, the brigade first met its commander, who had been promoted from captain of the 5th Cavalry. The brigade was composed of four regiments and made much history. Its total loss in killed and died of wounds was 548. During the Gettysburg campaign it had thirty officers killed and wounded, and its deaths by disease in the war numbered 941.

Lieut. Col. William C. Borden, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, who has been appointed dean of the college of medicine and professor of surgery of the George Washington University, to take effect June 15, 1909, was graduated from the medical department of the Columbian University in 1883, and is a surgeon of distinction. He commanded the Army General Hospital at Key West, Fla., during the Spanish-American War. Dr. Borden also commanded the Army General Hospital in Washington for nine years, from 1898 to 1907, and was mainly instrumental in permanently establishing that institution, and in securing from Congress \$300,000 with which land was purchased in the District and the present "Walter Reed United States Army General Hospital" erected, the preparation of plans for which he personally supervised. Dr. Borden commanded the division hospital at Manila, P.I., 1908, and has commanded two of the most important general hospitals of the Army, with exclusive control of all medical, surgical and administrative matters connected with them. Dr. Borden is familiar with the general standard of medical education in this country and with the standard maintained by the Medical Corps of the Army. He is a member of the American Medical Association, secretary of the surgical section of the National Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. He is a fellow of the Royal Microscopic Society of England, charter member of the George Washington University Medical Society, honorary member of the Medical and Surgical Society of the District of Columbia, member of the Association for the Advancement of Science and many other scientific societies. Dr. Borden is an author of note, and is a frequent contributor to various medical journals and prominent scientific magazines.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans and Mrs. Evans have returned to Washington, D.C., from a long visit in California.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. George S. Thompson, Philippine Scouts, at San Diego, Cal., April 21, 1909.

Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wotherspoon will go early in June to Jamestown, R.I., for the summer.

Miss Mary Todd, daughter of the late Prof. Henry Todd, U.S.N., is in Washington, D.C., for a visit with her mother at the Bancroft.

Mrs. Kindelberger, wife of Dr. C. P. Kindelberger, U.S.N., of Mare Island, Cal., was hostess, May 18, at a card party in her beautiful home on the yard.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles R. Train, U.S.N., have taken a cottage at Chelsea, Atlantic City, N.J., where Mrs. Train is already established for the summer.

Major Henry Todd, U.S.A., and Mrs. Todd, of Nineteenth street, Washington, D.C., have as their house guests Mrs. Todd's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Green.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cowles, the latter a sister of ex-President Roosevelt, have leased their home in Washington to Gen. and Mrs. A. E. Bates, U.S.A., for two years.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop will take possession of General Corbin's country place, Highwood, at Chevy Chase, May 24, for the summer.

Mrs. Fremont and the Misses Fremont, wife and daughters of Capt. John C. Fremont, U.S.N., have left Washington, D.C., and gone to their country place outside of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Porter, wife of Major John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., and the Misses Porter have closed their residence in Washington, D.C., and opened their cottage at Bar Harbor, Me., for the summer.

Major Thomas Cruise, on leave for one month, and Mrs. Cruise left Boston on May 24, and will visit southern California and San Francisco, where their son, Lieut. F. T. Cruise, is at present stationed.

Comdr. William M. Irwin, U.S.N., Mrs. Irwin, Miss Irwin and Mrs. Irwin's sister, Mrs. D. P. McCartney, will leave Washington next week for their summer place, The Anchorage, at Osterville, Mass., on Cape Cod.

Among the passengers who arrived at New York May 25 on the steamship Panama from the Isthmus was Col. W. C. Gorgas, U.S.A., of the Canal Commission. He was accompanied by Major James P. Jervey, U.S.A.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Dickinson, who on arriving from Cuba May 23 in Washington, went directly to Fort Myer, to be the guests of Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell for a few days, will take an apartment at the Highlands for the remainder of the spring season.

Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., will leave their home at Highwood, Chevy Chase, D.C., to sail on June 12 on the Minniewaska for a three months' visit to Europe. Their address while away will be The Union of London Bank, 2 Princes street, Mansion House, London, E.C., England.

Prof. Simon Newcomb, U.S.N., retired, who has been under treatment for several weeks at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, has returned to his residence, 1620 P street, Washington, considerably improved in condition. Although still weak and obliged to be confined to bed much of the time, Professor Newcomb has resumed the work of dictating the text of his great work on the moon.

Ensign Winfield Liggett, U.S.N., who is on duty on board the New Jersey, at the Boston Navy Yard, is not to be court-martialed for the loss of part of the secret code, as stated in a paper, but for the loss of a tactical signal book, which is a confidential publication of the Navy Department. Capt. Robert M. Doyle, U.S.N., was ordered as president of the court, and Major Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., as judge advocate.

The restaurant which the National Civic Federation is to conduct in the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., will be formally opened on June 7. Miss Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, who is a leading spirit of the Welfare Section of the Federation, and has been active in the work of establishing the restaurant, will be introduced to the men of the yard at the opening, and it is expected that John Mitchell will deliver an address.

Col. and Mrs. George Rublen, U.S.A., who arrived in Washington ten days ago from Louisville, Ky., left Thursday for the Pacific coast, where the Colonel has been ordered to look after interests in the Quartermaster's Department. On his return he will be stationed permanently in the Quartermaster General's office. Col. and Mrs. Rublen are happy over the arrival of their first grandchild, a son, born to the wife of Mr. Carl M. Rublen, of Tacoma, Wash., May 6, 1909, and are receiving many congratulations. They hope to visit both their sons and niece, Mrs. Herbert N. Royden, while in the West.

Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, U.S.A., will deliver the address at the Memorial Day services in Owego, N.Y., on Sunday, May 30, and will also deliver the memorial address at Newark Valley on May 29. The General has received an invitation from President W. H. H. Pinkney, of the Veterans' Association of the 14th Regiment, N.Y.N.G., to deliver the address on June 6, at the annual testimonial exercises at the statue of the late Col. E. B. Fowler, at Fort Greene, in Brooklyn. Colonel Fowler commanded the 14th Regiment, commonly known as the "Red-Legged Devils of Brooklyn," in the Civil War. General Catlin has accepted the invitation, conditionally.

Lieut. Comdr. Lay Hampton Everhart, U.S.N., retired, commanding the New York nautical trainingship Newport, returned to New London, Conn., May 20, from Washington, reporting to the Secretary of the Navy the tilt between his ship surgeon, Dr. Keran O'Brien, and himself on account of his refusal to purchase a small amount of aspirin which drug he believed could be dispensed with until the schoelship reached Falmouth, England, her first foreign port. Lieutenant Commander Everhart laid the facts in the case before the Secretary of the Navy, and it was directed that Dr. Charles E. Ryder, U.S.N., of the battleship Vermont, be detailed to the Newport, vice O'Brien, who had previously resigned.

As a result of the breaking of the steering gear of an automobile in which they were riding on the Tenleytown road, Md., May 17, Capt. Evan H. Humphrey, U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, of 1121 Euclid street, Northwest, Washington, were thrown out and received painful injuries. Miss Cunningham was removed to the home of Capt. Logan Tucker, a relative, where, it is stated, she is very much improved. Captain Humphrey went to the Army General Hospital, on Brightwood avenue, where he also is reported to be improved. Miss Cunningham was bruised about the arms and shoulders, while Captain Humphrey sustained a sprained knee and bruises about the body.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. H. L. Steele, Art. Corps, U.S.A., on May 15 at Fort Dade, Fla.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Ira C. Welborn, 9th U.S. Inf., on May 15, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Mrs. Phelps, wife of Lieut. Comdr. William W. Phelps, U.S.N., is the house guest of her mother, Mrs. John C. Southwick, at her home in New York, for a few weeks.

Mrs. A. W. Yates and Miss Georgia Yates, wife and daughter of Major Yates, U.S.A., have been visiting Mrs. W. L. Simpson, wife of Major Simpson at Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

Col. and Mrs. William C. Rafferty, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rafferty had as guests on May 28 the Minister from Chile and Mme. Cruz, and tendered a large afternoon reception in their honor.

Mrs. Allen and Miss Roberta Allen left Washington, D.C. May 18, for Fort Slocum, N.Y., where they will spend several weeks as the house guests of Dr. Conrad E. Koepfer, U.S.A., and Mrs. Koepfer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Halford have as their guest at their home on Twenty-second street, Washington, D.C., their son, Lieut. Dean Halford, 22d U.S. Inf., who has recently returned from Fort Gibbon, Alaska.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Poor, accompanied by their daughters, Mrs. Marion P. Maus, wife of Col. Marion P. Maus, 20th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, wife of Captain Bulmer, U.S.N., will leave Washington, May 31 for their summer home at Lake Skaneateles, N.Y.

Med. Dir. James A. Hawk, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Hawk, who have been spending some time at the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., as the guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Med. Insp. Phillips A. Lovering, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lovering, are now in Washington for a visit of several weeks.

Tributes were paid on May 23 to the memory of Comdr. George L. De Long, U.S.N., of the Jeannette polar expedition, and his five shipmates. Their graves in Woodlawn Cemetery were decorated by the De Long Guard, the Arctic Club of America and others. The tomb of William Ziegler, who sent two expeditions to the Arctic, was also decorated.

An important book on Alaska by Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., called "Handbook of Alaska: Its Resources, Products and Attractions," is published this month by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is a complete picture of Alaska to-day in its geographical, commercial, social, and industrial and political conditions, valuable as a book of reference and of great interest to anyone visiting the territory.

An enjoyable "at home" was given by the officers of the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., and their wives on May 25 at the headquarters of the commanding officer and his wife, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol. Receiving were Mrs. Bristol, Mrs. E. S. Kellogg, Mrs. K. G. Castleman, Mrs. J. V. Babcock, Mrs. Joseph Eyffe, and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, of New York, who is visiting Mrs. Bristol. Mrs. Bradford Norman gave a bridge party for Mrs. Pierson, on the night of May 25.

The Committee of the Hildreth Family Association have arranged to have the old headstone of Richard Hildreth (1693) inlaid in a block of Rockport granite with an inscription on the reverse side, "Erected by the Hildreth Family Association, June 12, 1909." The monument to be firmly set in a cement base. Appropriate exercises will be held at 11:30 a.m. on June 12, 1909, at the grave, Chelmsford, Mass. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, will make the address. He is seventh in descent from Sergt. Richard Hildreth, born 1605, died 1693.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand made a brief visit to Chicago this week, and on Wednesday were the guests of Major Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, at their residence, 532 Dearborn avenue. Gen. and Mrs. Grant gave a dinner for M. and Mme. Jusserand, and the Ambassador was taken upon an automobile trip about the city. He was on his way West to present to the city of San Francisco a gold medal, prepared by the French government in honor of the wonderful work done by the citizens there in rebuilding their city after the earthquake disaster.

The Union Society of the Civil War, with principal office in New York city, was incorporated at Albany, N. Y., May 20, 1909, "to perpetuate the memory of those loyal officials who, outside the military and naval service of the United States, rendered invaluable aid and assistance to the national government and Union cause during the Civil War, to promote fellowship among them and their descendants, encourage historical research in relation to the Civil War period and preserve records of individual services of loyal officials, documents, relics and landmarks." The directors include Silas W. Burt, of Montclair, N.J.; Frederick W. Seward, of Montrose, N. Y.; Hannibal E. Hamlin, of Ellsworth, Me.; Nelson J. Waterbury, and Thomas G. Hillhouse, of New York city.

Gen. and Mrs. R. L. Hoxie, U.S.A., entertained in Washington, D.C., May 20, at their home on K street, in honor of the ladies of Lincoln Circle, G.A.R. A fine musical program was rendered during the evening by Mrs. Waddington, the house guest of the host and hostess, who sang several Indian songs in a charming manner. Miss Cornelia Parker played several violin solos; Miss Gladys Beall gave a vocal solo and Miss Avery a piano solo. An enjoyable feature of the evening was an interesting address by Mrs. John Logan, a member of the club, and the charming songs by Mrs. Hoxie, with accompaniment on the harp, were well received. A short address was also made by Major George Lawrence on "Lincoln." The drawing rooms were beautifully decorated with American Beauty roses.

A large party of officers and public men will leave Washington Monday morning, May 31, to attend the exercises at Gettysburg when the monument to the Regular soldiers engaged in that great struggle is unveiled. Secretary of War Dickinson will go in a private car. In his party will be Assistant Secretary Oliver, Miss Helen Taft, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Brig. Gen. W. P. Hall, Brig. Gen. W. L. Marshall, Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. S. R. M. Young and Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates. Among others who are going are Generals Wilcox, Whipple, Miller, Abbott, Roberts, Dunwoody, Coates, Parker, G. W. Davis, Bowman, Craigie, Humphrey, Sanger, Merriam, Smith, Butler, Colonels Abbott, Robinson, Koepfer, Fuger, Casey, Scantling, Lay, Majors Downey, Webster, Foote, Commander Burrage, Captains Howland, Weirick, Rear Admiral Stevens, Majors Squiers, Tyler, Loeffler, Lieutenants Snow, Smith.

The officers and ladies of the Washington Barracks, D.C., entertained at a small informal hop in the ballroom of the Officers' Club on May 21. This was the last hop of the season and was most enjoyable in every way. Among those present were: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wm. C. Langfitt, U.S.A.; Miss Dorothy Langfitt, Miss Vera Downing, Miss Isabelle Magruder, daughter of Dr. Magruder, U.S.N.; Miss Harriette Hatch, Miss Annie Irwin, daughter of

Comdr. William Manning Irwin, U.S.N.; Miss Sallie Garlington, daughter of General Garlington, U.S.A.; Miss Alice Goodwin, daughter of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.A.; Miss Lillie Finley; Lieut. Max Tyler, U.S.A.; Miss Tyler; Lieut. John Neal Hodges, U.S.A.; Mr. Robert Fleming; Lieut. Charles L. Hall, U.S.A.; Lieut. Charles Rockwell, U.S.A.; Mr. John K. Stauffer; Lieut. Roger G. Powell, U.S.A.; Lieut. Theodore H. Dillon, U.S.A.; Mr. Edward Cady, Mr. Percy Waters, Lieut. John Holabird, U.S.A.; Mr. Clarence Davis; Miss Marjorie Aleshire, daughter of General Aleshire, U.S.A.; Mr. William Finley, and Mr. James Crawford.

The Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on May 21 held its final meeting of this season at Fort McHenry, Md., through the courtesy of Major E. W. Hubbard, U.S.A., commanding officer. The members and a number of specially invited guests were entertained by Mrs. Hubbard in her home, which was decorated with American flags and a French flag, to represent the country of Mrs. Hubbard's birth. Branches of wild locust and poplar and roses added to the artistic surroundings. Mrs. Hubbard, in a graceful address, welcomed her guests and went on to speak of the preservation of Fort McHenry. She said, in part: "I am sure Fort McHenry has become dear to you, not only because of its associations with the past, but because of the work it has laid before you to do in the future. When foreigners sail into the harbor of New York the first sight that greets them is the Statue of Liberty. Let Baltimore erect a statue of Francis Scott Key and place it on the ramparts of old Fort McHenry. Let Fort McHenry's mission be: 'Not liberty which means lawlessness, but liberty to exercise the highest faculties for the highest good of the nation.'" Mrs. Hubbard then read a patriotic poem dedicated to her by Mr. Edwin Higgins, "The Flag and the Song" was honored with enthusiastic applause, and the poet was presented a wreath by little Miss Hubbard. Gen. Peter Leary, jr., U.S.A., suggested that efforts be made to erect a bronze tablet over the arch of the entrance to Fort McHenry, with an inscription to identify it with the bombardment of the fort and the name of Francis Scott Key. Mrs. Thom expressed, in behalf of all present, the thanks and appreciation for the courtesy and hospitality of Major and Mrs. Hubbard. Big marquee placed on the lawn drew the attention of the guests to Mrs. Hubbard's hospitality, and delicious refreshments were served by a number of the young ladies and men present. The band played patriotic airs and added much to the pleasure of the occasion.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 25, 1909.

Appointments in the Army.

General Officer.

Col. Richard T. Yeatman, 11th Inf., to be brigadier general from May 22, 1909, vice Kerr, retired.

Medical Corps.

First Lieut. Wallace E. Sabin, M.R.C., to be first lieutenant, M.C., from May 22, 1909, vice Wilson, resigned.

Nominations sent to the Senate May 26, 1909.

California Débris Commission.

First Lieut. Charles T. Leeds, C.E., U.S.A., for appointment as a member of the California Débris Commission, vice Major Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., relieved.

S.O. MAY 27, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Edgar A. Fry detailed for duty at encampment of District of Columbia National Guard, in vicinity of Washington, July 11 to 25.

Second Lieut. Max B. Garber relieved at Pacific Branch, Military Prison, detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Fort McDowell, for duty.

Second Lieut. Cary I. Crockett, 9th Inf., is transferred to the 2d Infantry.

Second Lieut. Erle M. Wilson is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at West Texas Military Academy, San Antonio, to take effect Aug. 1.

Capt. George D. Arrowsmith from duty in Philippine Islands, to sail from Manila Aug. 15, and report for further orders.

Leave for one month and twenty-five days is granted Capt. Frederick L. Dengler, to take effect July 1.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Earle D'A. Pearce. Capt. Morrell M. Mills from duty at Virginia Military Institute, to take effect Aug. 17. Captain Mills is assigned to 39th Co., Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. Brice P. Disque will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, and report July 10 to Governor of Ohio for duty with National Guard that state, until Aug. 25.

Capt. Arthur Cranston will assume charge of construction work at the Presidio of Monterey, relieving Capt. James K. Parsons.

First Lieut. Walter Krueger will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty.

First Lieut. Albert A. King from duty on recruiting service and at recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, and will join his regiment.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Robert H. C. Kelson.

G.O. 102, MAY 17, 1909, WAR DEPT.

I. By direction of the President, Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A., now awaiting orders at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and assume command of the Department of Dakota, relieving Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Ederly, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Ederly, U.S.A., is relieved from duty at St. Paul, Minn., to take effect upon the expiration of any leave of absence that may be granted to him, and will then proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and assume command of that post and of the Mounted Service School thereat.

III. Par. I, G.O. No. 87, W.D., May 3, 1909, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

In addition to the reports now required by Sec. 24, Par. IV., G.O. No. 62, W.D., April 24, 1908, Artillery district ordnance officers will hereafter forward directly to the district armament officer such time reports of the work of ordnance machinists and their helpers as may be necessary to enable the district armament officer to make promptly the payments therefor at such intervals as may be prescribed by the Chief of Ordnance.

G.O. 103, MAY 18, 1909, WAR DEPT.

The headquarters, field, staff, band and the 2d Battalion, 5th Field Art., will proceed for annual target practice and appropriate field exercises to the maneuver tract at Sparta, Wis., in time to reach there on July 5, 1909, to remain until Sept. 10, 1909, when the several organizations will return to their proper stations.

The headquarters, field and staff will proceed by rail; the band by rail, dismounted, or by marching, mounted, as may be determined by the commanding general. Department of the Lakes: the battalion headquarters and Batteries D and F, by marching; Battery E by rail from station to camp, and by marching, via Des Moines, Iowa, from camp to station. Targets and target material will be shipped by rail.

On arrival at Sparta the troops will be reported to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, and will remain under his command for all purposes until their departure from camp, when they will revert to their respective commands.

CIR. 29, MAY 21, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Publishes instructions for enlisted men of the Regular Army who may be selected by the War Department for detail for duty with the organized militia, for the purpose of preparing them for the duties of the positions to which they are to be assigned, and in order that uniformity of methods of instruction may be established throughout the organized militia.

Classes for the instruction of these enlisted men will be

formed—one at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the instruction of enlisted men selected from the Cavalry, Field Artillery or Infantry, and one at Fort Monroe, Va., for those selected from the Coast Artillery Corps. These classes will be assembled on or about July 1 of each year, and the period of instruction will be about seven weeks.

Upon the completion of the course of instruction the officer in charge of the class will submit to the Adjutant General of the Army a list of the men of the class who have successfully pursued the course of instruction, and who, in his opinion, are qualified to act as instructors of the organized militia. In case any enlisted man of the class is considered not qualified, the instructor will state in what respects he is considered not qualified.

G.O. 90, MAY 20, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
Headquarters, band, Cos. A, B, I, L and M, 8th Inf., will stand relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., on June 4, 1909, and will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for station.

Co. K, 8th Inf., will remain at Fort Mason, Cal., until the arrival of the 30th Infantry, when it will stand relieved from duty at that post, and proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for station.

G.O. 62, MAY 23, 1909, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.
I. In compliance with Par. 1, G.O. No. 102, C.S., W.D., the undersigned assumes command of the Department of Dakota.
II. The following personal staff is announced: 1st Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., aide-de-camp; 2d Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp.

CHARLES L. HODGES, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 63, MAY 24, 1909, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.
I. First Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., aide-de-camp, is detailed as assistant to the A.G. of the department.

II. First Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., aide-de-camp, is detailed as inspector of small arms practice of the department, relieving 1st Lieut. Archibald F. Commiskey, 7th Cav., aide-de-camp.

III. Second Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp, is detailed as chief signal officer of the department, relieving 1st Lieut. George P. Tyner, 2d Cav., aide-de-camp.

G.O. 76, MAY 13, 1909, DEPT. OF THE GULF.
Pursuant to Par. 197, A.R., as amended by G.O. No. 85, W.D. C.S., G.O. No. 102, these headquarters, series 1907, is amended to read "Coast Defense Officer" instead of "Department Artillery Officer."

By order of Colonel Van Orsdale:

F. B. JONES, Adjutant General.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave for twenty days is granted Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, to take effect about May 31, 1909. (May 26, W.D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. FRANKLIN BELL, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. George W. Read, General Staff, to take effect when relieved from duty as a member of the General Staff Corps. (May 21, W.D.)

The following officers are relieved from duty as members of the General Staff Corps, to take effect on the date set opposite their respective names: Major Francis J. Kernan, 25th Inf., June 6, 1909; Capt. George W. Read, 9th Cav., June 21, 1909; Capt. Read is relieved from duty in Washington, to take effect at the expiration of such leave of absence as may hereafter be granted him, when he will join his regiment. (May 21, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed as members of the General Staff Corps, to take effect on the date set opposite their respective names: Major Edwin A. Root, 19th Inf., June 6, 1909; Capt. Jesse McI. Carter, 14th Cav., June 21, 1909. Major Root and Captain Carter will be relieved from their present duties at the proper time and will repair to Washington about the dates specified to the Chief of Staff for duty. (May 21, W.D.)

Leave for four months is granted Lieut. Col. Millard F. Wally, General Staff Corps, to take effect on or about June 1, 1909. (May 26, W.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE B. DAVIS, J.A.G.

Major Blanton Winship, judge advocate, will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for temporary duty. (May 20, W.D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH, A.G.

The following changes in the stations and duties of adjutants general are ordered: Major George H. Morgan upon the expiration of the leave granted, will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for duty as adjutant general. Major Harry O. Hale, now in San Francisco, will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for permanent assignment to duty. Major Ira A. Haynes is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands and will proceed on transport from Manila about Sept. 15, 1909, to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. Major Ernest Hinds is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kas., and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to the Philippine Islands on July 5, 1909, for duty. Major Sidney S. Jordan is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands and will proceed on the transport from Manila about Aug. 15, 1909, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (May 24, W.D.)

Leave for two months, effective about June 15, 1909, is granted Lieut. Col. Alexander O. Brodies, A.G. (May 22, D.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Major David S. Stanley, Q.M., will proceed to Camden, N.J., for the purpose of being present at the trial trip of the new nine planter Gen. Royal T. Frank on May 25, 1909. (May 24, W.D.)

Col. James W. Pope, A.Q.M.G., Chief Q.M., will proceed to all posts in this department as follows, for the purpose of inspecting affairs pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department: Fort Wingate, N.M., Fort Apache, Whipple Barracks and Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and return to station; Fort Duchesne and Fort Douglas, Utah, and Fort Logan, Colo., and return to station. (May 17, D. Col.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Daniel E. Marcy, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, on or before expiration of furlough will be sent to the department rifle range, Point Bonita, Cal., for duty. (May 22, W.D.)

Capt. C. A. Martin is relieved from duty in the Q.M.D. from July 23, 1909, and will then be assigned to duty with the 4th Infantry. (May 21, W.D.)

Capt. Alexander E. Williams, Q.M., now on leave at Duke, N.C., is relieved from further duty in the office of the Q.M.G., and upon the expiration of said leave will proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., for temporary duty as assistant and inspector of government supplies, relieving Capt. Kenney J. Hampton, Q.M., who will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., and report in person not later than June 20, 1909, to the commandant of the Pacific Branch, U.S. Military Prison, for duty as Q.M. (May 25, W.D.)

Col. George Ruhlen, A.Q.M.G., will proceed to the following posts on business pertaining to construction work and other matters relating to the Q.M.D., and return to his proper station: San Francisco, Fort Mason, Fort Barry, Fort Winfield Scott, Fort Miley, the Presidio of San Francisco, and the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Fort Stevens and Fort Columbia, Ore.; Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; Fort Lawton, Fort Ward, Fort Flagler, Fort Worden and Fort Casey, Wash. (May 25, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Orient C. Watts, who arrived on Transport Logan from Manila, P.I., will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala., for duty. (May 19, D. Cal.)

Major B. Frank Chatham, Q.M., upon the completion of the duty at Fort Jay, N.Y., to proceed to Fort Terry, N.Y., on business pertaining to construction work and other matters relating to the Quartermaster's Department, and upon the completion of this duty to return to his proper station. (May 20, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Lawrence D. Cabell, Q.M., to take effect on or about June 15, 1909. Captain Cabell will retain station at San Francisco, Cal., while on leave. (May 26, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Major Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M., now in temporary charge of the Q.M. depot, Philadelphia, will assume permanent charge of the Q.M. depot, and of construction work, permanently relieving Lieut. Col. Frederick G. Hodgson, D.Q.M.G., who will repair to Washington for temporary duty. He will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail about July 5, 1909, for the Philippine Islands, for duty as chief quartermaster of the division. Lieut. Col. William H. Miller, D.Q.M.G., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Seattle, Wash., and assume charge of the quartermaster's office, relieving Major Winthrop S. Wood, Q.M., of his duties at that place, except so much as pertains to construction work at Fort Lawton, Wash. Major Wood upon being relieved will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and assume charge of the general depot of the Q.M.D., relieving Capt. William M. Coulling, Q.M., of his temporary duty in charge of that depot. Major John Elston Baxter, Q.M., is relieved from duty as chief Q.M., Department of the Columbia, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail about Aug. 5, 1909, for duty. Capt. Ira L. Fredendall, Q.M., in addition to his other duties, will report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, for temporary assignment to duty in charge of the office of the chief Q.M. of that department, relieving Major John Elston Baxter, Q.M. Lieut. Col. Gonzalez S. Bingham, deputy Q.M.G., is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about Sept. 15, 1909, to San Francisco. He will proceed thence to Vancouver Barracks, for duty as chief Q.M., relieving Captain Fredendall of his temporary charge of the office. Capt. Henry B. Clark, Q.M., upon his relief from duty in charge of construction work at Fort Wood, Wash., will proceed to San Francisco, and take the transport about Aug. 5, 1909, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. Capt. Haldimand P. Young, Q.M., is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila, about Sept. 15, 1909, to San Francisco, for further orders. Capt. Henry L. Kinnison, Q.M., is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila, about June 15, 1909, to San Francisco, and report to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, in that city, for duty. Captain Kinnison is assigned to duty as Q.M. and A.C.S. of the transport Sheridan, to take effect July 17, 1909, relieving Capt. Campbell E. Babcock, Q.M. Lieut. Col. John B. Bellinger, D.Q.M.G., upon his relief from duty in charge of the office of the chief Q.M., Dept. of California, on the return to duty of Lieut. Col. Robert R. Stevens, D.Q.M.G., will retain station at San Francisco, for the convenience of the government until such time as it shall be necessary for him to comply with this order. Lieut. Colonel Bellinger will proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco, about Aug. 5, 1909, or on the transport Buford to sail from Seattle, Wash., about Aug. 5, 1909, provided the latter vessel shall be ordered to sail from that port at that time, to Manila, for duty, under the direction of the division commander, in charge of all construction work pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department on Corregidor Island. (May 26, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Post Coms. Sergt. Joseph C. Taylor (appointed May 24, 1909, from first sergeant, Troop K, 14th Cav.), and Boia Barracks, W.D., will be sent to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii Territory, on the transport to leave San Francisco June 5, 1909, for duty. (May 24, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Mahlon K. Taylor (appointed May 24, 1909, from sergeant, 81st Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Hunt, Va., to relieve Post Coms. Sergt. Richard J. Gurney, who will be sent to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (May 24, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Paul C. Manilla on the transport scheduled to leave San Francisco July 5, 1909, to relieve a post commissary sergeant whose tour of duty is completed. (May 21, W.D.)

Par. 25, S.O. No. 115, May 19, 1909, W.D., relating to Capt. James A. Logan, jr., C.S., is revoked. (May 25, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Arthur G. Wood, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 20, W.D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

Capt. Howard H. Bailey, M.C., Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., and accompany Cos. E and H, 2d Battalion of Engineers, from the latter post to San Francisco, Cal., to which place they have been directed to proceed. Captain Bailey will then return to his proper station. (May 21, W.D.)

Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Riley, Kas., vice Capt. Henry L. Brown, M.C., relieved. (May 22, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. William E. Vose, M.C., to take effect about Aug. 20, 1909. (May 24, W.D.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major Samuel M. Waterhouse, M.C., to take effect when relieved from duty in the Philippines Division. (May 21, W.D.)

Capt. Jesse R. Harris, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Worden, Wash., to take effect upon the arrival at that post of Major Willard F. Truby, M.C., and will then proceed to Fort George Wright, Wash., for duty. (May 24, W.D.)

Major Paul Shillock, M.C., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (May 24, W.D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Bernard S. Gostin, M.C., to take effect when relieved from duty in the Philippines Division. (May 21, W.D.)

1st Lieut. Mathew A. Reasoner, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Caswell, N.C., and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (May 20, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-four days is granted 1st Lieut. Mathew A. Reasoner, M.C., to take effect about June 2, 1909. (May 20, W.D.)

Leave for four months is granted Major Champe C. McCulloch, jr., M.C. (May 26, W.D.) to take effect June 3, 1909, is granted Major M. A. W. Shockey, M.C. (May 10, D. Colo.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. James K. Ashburn, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Hermon E. Haseltine, M.R.C., who will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (May 24, W.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Angus McLeod, H.C., Fort D. A. Russell, will be sent to Fort McHenry, Md., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Frank O. Nicodemus, H.C., who will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with Co. A, H.C. (May 20, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Lieut. Col. Hamilton S. Wallace, deputy paymaster general, is relieved from duty as chief paymaster, Philippines Division, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport from Manila, about Aug. 15, 1909, to San Francisco, thence to Chicago, Ill., for duty as chief paymaster. (May 24, W.D.)

Capt. Charles E. Morton, paymaster, having reported his arrival May 15, 1909, at St. Louis, Mo., is assigned to duty and station in that city. (May 18, D. Mo.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, C.E.

Leave from the time his services can be spared after his arrival at San Francisco, to Sept. 4, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward D. Ardery, C.E. (May 22, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. John Biddle, C.E., for the purpose of settling details of fire-control construction in the Artillery District of San Francisco, Cal., in which two or more departments are concerned, to take effect July 31, 1909, vice Major Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., who is relieved as of that date. (May 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. William F. Endress, C.E., is relieved from duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers and will report in person to the commandant of the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty under his immediate orders. (May 25, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Henry A. Finch, C.E., is relieved from duty at the Engineer School and at the post of Washington Barracks, D.C., to take effect upon the completion of his study, and will then proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport to sail about Sept. 5, 1909, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (May 26, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. OROZIER, C. OF O.

First Lieut. Charles A. Meals, O.D., will proceed to Sea Girt, N.J., for duty pertaining to the test of small arms ammunition. (May 24, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. David J. Hawkey, Fort De Soto, Fla., will be sent to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (May 22, W.D.)

Capt. Glen F. Jenks, O.D., will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will return to his proper station. (May 25, W.D.)

Capt. Frederic W. Hinrichs, jr., O.D., from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance and will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (May 20, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-one days is granted Capt. William P. Platt, O.D., to take effect when relieved from duty at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass. (May 20, W.D.)

Sick leave for six months is granted Capt. Frederic W. Hinrichs, jr., O.D. (May 26, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

For the purpose of testing the efficiency of an experimental kitchen outfit invented by him, and which is to be used by Co. E, Signal Corps, en route to Yosemite, Cal., Capt. Frederick W. Stopford, commissary, Presidio of San Francisco, will accompany that company on its march for about ten days, and then return to his station. (May 7, D. Cal.)

Capt. George S. Gibbs, Signal Corps, in addition to his other duties, will assume charge upon the retirement of Capt. Otto A. Nesmith, Signal Corps, of the Signal Corps General Supply Depot at Fort Omaha, Neb. (May 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. George C. Lewis, Signal Corps, is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, and will return to his proper station. (May 21, W.D.)

Major George O. Squier, Signal Corps, will proceed to Sumter, S.C., for temporary duty pertaining to the inspection of supplies being manufactured for the Signal Corps, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station in this city. (May 25, W.D.)

Capt. Carl F. Hartmann, Signal Corps, is detailed to enter the next class at the Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, and will report in person on Aug. 15, 1909. (May 20, W.D.)

Capt. Otto A. Nesmith, Signal Corps, will proceed to his home preparatory to retirement from active service. Leave to and including Sept. 20, 1909, is granted Captain Nesmith. (May 20, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Major Eugene O. Fehé, Signal Corps, to take effect about July 5, 1909. (May 20, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Frederick Kieber, Signal Corps, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 26, W.D.)

First-class Sergt. Marion L. Potter, Signal Corps, from further duty at Fort Barry, Cal., to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with Co. M, Signal Corps. (May 7, D. Cal.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Samuel B. Arnold, 1st Cav., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, or at the close of such state encampments as he may be detailed to attend and which extend beyond Aug. 15, 1909. (May 21, W.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Moss L. Love, 2d Cav., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth. (May 22, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Q.M. Sergt. Henry Funk, 3d Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 21, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about June 1, 1909, is granted Capt. George O. Oress, 4th Cav., Fort Snelling. (May 13, D.D.)

First Lieut. Fred W. Hershler, 4th Cav., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Fort Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station for further treatment. (May 24, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Joseph D. Park, 4th Cav., is transferred at his own request to the 14th Cavalry. He will join the station to which he may be assigned. (May 25, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

First Lieut. Eugene J. Ely, 5th Cav., Fort Yellowstone, will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for treatment by the surgeon of that post. (May 21, D.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Second Lieut. Edward M. Zell, 7th Cav., is detailed for duty with the National Guard of Rhode Island, the encampment to be held at Quonset Point, R.I., July 11 to 18, 1909. (May 21, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

The leave granted Capt. Malvern-Hill Barnum, 8th Cav., aide-de-camp, is extended one month. (May 15, D. Cal.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. L. P. HUNT.

Capt. William H. Hay, 10th Cav., is relieved from duty at the Pennsylvania State College, to take effect Sept. 15, 1909. He will retain station at the college until Sept. 20, 1909, when he will proceed to join his troop. (May 25, W.D.)

Capt. Leon B. Kromer, 10th Cav., now on leave will proceed about June 1, 1909, to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty pending the arrival of his regiment. (May 24, W.D.)

Capt. Harry La T. Cavanaugh, 10th Cav., recruiting officer, upon being relieved from recruiting duty at Cleveland, Ohio, will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for temporary duty, and upon being relieved, will proceed to Fort Logan, for duty. (May 20, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Julien E. Gaujot, 11th Cav., is extended one month. (May 20, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

First Lieut. Sidney D. Maize, 12th Cav., Fort Ogleshorpe, Ga., will, at the proper time, proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., and assume charge of the U.S. Army Recruiting Office at that place during the absence on leave of Major Elias Chandler, U.S.A., retired, recruiting officer. (May 13, D. D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Leave from the date of his relief from duty at the Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, to Nov. 5, 1909, is granted Capt. Alonzo Gray, 14th Cav. (May 21, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Albert C. Wimberly, 14th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to his station, Camp Yosemite, Cal., for duty, relieving 2d Lieut. Arthur G. Hixson, 14th Cav., who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, to join his troop. (May 19, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months, to take effect June 17, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Kerr T. Riggs, 14th Cav. (May 14, D. Cal.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. George L. Converse, jr., 14th Cav., is extended one month. (May 17, D. Cal.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1909, is granted Veterinarian Henry W. Peter, 14th Cav. (May 17, D. Col.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Second Lieut. William W. Overton, 15th Cav., is detailed as Q.M. of the National Match for 1909. (May 24, W.D.)
Leave for one month, effective on or about May 25, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert F. Tate, 15th Cav. (May 18, D.E.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

First Lieut. Alden F. Brewster, 2d Field Art., to proceed to the recruit depot at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Lieut. F. Goedecke, 17th Inf., to proceed to the recruit depot at Fort Slocum, N.Y. (May 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, 2d Field Art., is detailed for duty with the National Guard of R.I. at the encampment to be held at Quonset Point, R.I., June 13 to 19, 1909. (May 21, W.D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 1, 1909, is granted Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., 5th Field Art., Fort Leavenworth. (May 21, D. Mo.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. M. M. MACOMB.

Leave for two months, to take effect about June 1, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. James W. Riley, 6th Field Art., Fort Riley. (May 19, D. Mo.)

Veterinarian Gerald E. Griffin, 3d Field Art., is relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to take effect when his services can be spared, and will then proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for duty. (May 20, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Leave for two weeks, effective about June 21, 1909, is granted Chaplain Ivory H. B. Headley, C.A.C. (May 18, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect at once, is granted Capt. Harry P. Wilbur, C.A.C., Fort Rosecrans. (May 10, D. Cal.)

Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, C.A.C., will report in person to the Governor General of the Philippine Islands for duty as inspector of the Philippine Constabulary. (May 25, W.D.)
The leave granted 1st Lieut. Bruce Cotten, C.A.C., recruiting officer, is extended ten days.

The retirement of Chaplain Charles S. Walkley, C.A.C., from active service on May 26, 1909, is announced. (May 26, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles C. Burt, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 126th Company and placed on the unassigned list. (May 26, W.D.)

Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, C.A.C., to proceed on or about June 1, 1909, to Fort Mott, N.J., for duty. (May 26, W.D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry W. Torney, C.A.C., to take effect about Aug. 1, 1909. (May 26, W.D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Richard T. Ellis, C.A.C., to take effect on or about July 10, 1909. (May 26, W.D.)

Capt. Edwin O. Long, C.A.C., is detailed as an A.Q.M. and will proceed to Seattle, Wash., take station at that place, and assume charge of construction work at the following named posts, relieving the officers named: Fort Lawton, Wash., relieving Major Winthrop S. Wood, Q.M.; Fort Flagler, Wash., relieving 2d Lieut. Frederick L. Martin, C.A.C.; Fort Worden and Fort Casey, Wash., relieving 1st Lieut. Charles C. Burt, C.A.C.; Fort Ward, Wash., relieving Capt. Henry B. Clark, Q.M., not later than July 1, 1909. (May 26, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Leave for one month and twenty-two days is granted Capt. William R. Gibson, 2d Inf. (May 24, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about June 10, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. William G. Ball, 2d Inf., Fort Thomas. (May 17, D. Lakes.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

Capt. Frederick W. Van Dyne, 4th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.D., to take effect July 23, 1909, vice Capt. Carl A. Martin, Q.M., relieved, and is assigned to the 4th Infantry, to take effect that date. (May 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan, 4th Inf., at his own request is relieved from duty at the Oklahoma University Preparatory School, Tonkawa, Oklahoma, and will proceed to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail from that place on or about July 5, 1909, to join his regiment. (May 26, W.D.)

Capt. William H. Bertsch, 4th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, to take effect July 17, 1909, vice Capt. Campbell E. Babcock, Q.M., who is relieved from detail in that department and is assigned to the 4th Infantry, to take effect that date. Captain Babcock will at the proper time join the station to which he may be assigned. (May 26, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Capt. William K. Jones, 6th Inf., is detailed for duty at the encampment of the Nebraska National Guard to be held at Ashland, Neb., July 19 to 30, 1909. (May 22, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Willey Howell, 6th Inf., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, at the close of such state encampments as he may be detailed to attend and which may extend beyond Aug. 15, 1909. (May 25, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about July 1, 1909, is granted Capt. Laurence Halstead, 6th Inf., Fort Missoula, Mont. (May 25, D.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Capt. Walter S. McBroom, 7th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He is relieved from treatment in the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will proceed to Cleveland, Ohio, relieving Capt. Harry La T. Cavanaugh, 10th Cav. (May 20, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.

Leave for fifteen days, about May 15, is granted Col. Charles W. Mason, 8th Inf., Fort McDowell. (May 13, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. Pickens E. Woodson, 8th Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. William C. Butler, 9th Inf., president of the Army retiring board at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board. (May 25, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

CIR. 8, MAY 21, 1909, 9TH INF., U.S.A.

The following remarks of commendation are published to the regiment with much pleasure, and as a valued testimonial that the regiment is fully maintaining its high standard as shown in previous reports.

By order of Colonel Crane:

F. R. BROWN, Capt. and Adjutant, 9th Inf.

Extract from report of inspection of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, made March 8-31, 1909, by Major Omar Bundy, I.G., Department of Texas:

Commendation: Col. Charles J. Crane, 9th Inf., and the officers under him are commended for the fine appearance, good discipline, and high standard of instruction maintained in the 9th Infantry as shown at the various inspection exercises. This regiment is in excellent condition.

Very respectfully,

OMAR BUNDY, Major, I.G.

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect, about July 15, 1909, is granted Capt. William T. Patten, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (May 17, D. Mo.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Charles H. Bridges, 15th Inf., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, or at the close of

such state encampments as he may be detailed to attend and which extend beyond Aug. 15, 1909. (May 21, W.D.)

Sick leave for two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Sylvester C. Loring, 15th Inf., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (May 19, D. Cal.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Wilbur A. McDaniel, 15th Inf., recruiting officer, to take effect on or about June 9, 1909. (May 26, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Edwin T. Cole, 18th Inf., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., or at the close of such state encampments as he may be detailed to attend and which extend beyond Aug. 15, 1909. (May 21, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Josephus S. Cecil, 18th Inf., is extended two months. (May 22, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. James M. Graham, 19th Inf., to take effect upon relief from duty at the Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, or at the close of such state encampments as he may be detailed to attend and which extend beyond Aug. 15, 1909. (May 21, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. George D. Moore, 20th Inf., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, or at the close of such state encampments as he may be detailed to attend and which extend beyond Aug. 15, 1909. (May 21, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to terminate not later than Sept. 5, 1909, is granted Capt. Chase Doster, 21st Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (May 18, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months and fifteen days, about June 1, 1909, is granted Lieut. Col. George S. Young, 21st Inf., Fort Logan. (May 18, D. Colo.)

Capt. Chase Doster, 21st Inf., is detailed as an A.Q.M., and is assigned to station at the recruit depot at Fort Logan, Colo. (May 20, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Sick leave for four months is granted Capt. Isaac C. Jenks, 24th Inf. (May 24, W.D.)

Capt. William R. Dashiell, 24th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., to take effect Sept. 15, 1909, vice Capt. George H. Jamerson, 29th Inf., relieved from duty at that instance, to take effect that date, and will then join his proper station. (May 25, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Capt. George J. Holden, 25th Inf., having reported, is assigned to station at Fort George Wright, Wash. (May 14, D. Col.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

First Sergt. John Ryan, Co. E, 26th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 20, W.D.)

First Sergt. John H. McEvoy, Co. H, 26th Inf., upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 20, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Charles F. Crain, 27th Inf., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, or at the close of such state encampments as he may be detailed to attend and which extend beyond Aug. 15, 1909. (May 21, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. De Grassé Catlin, 28th Inf., to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1909. (May 21, W.D.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, or at the close of such state encampments as he may be detailed to attend and which extend beyond Aug. 15, 1909. (May 21, W.D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Dana T. Merrill, 28th Inf., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, or at the close of such state encampments as he may be detailed to attend and which extend beyond Aug. 15, 1909. (May 21, W.D.)

Leave for two months and fifteen days, to take effect June 1, 1909, is granted Capt. James A. Lynch, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (May 19, D.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Capt. George H. Jamerson, 29th Inf., will be relieved from duty at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., Sept. 15, 1909, and will then join his proper station. (May 25, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect at once, is granted Capt. John L. Bond, 30th Inf., now at Riverside, Cal. (May 12, D. Cal.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. William P. Clark, P.S., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for observation and treatment. (May 20, W.D.)

NATIONAL GUARD DUTY.

The following officers are detailed for duty at the encampment of the Michigan National Guard to be held at Ludington, Mich., from Aug. 9 to 16, 1909: Capt. Eli A. Helmick, 10th Inf.; Lorain T. Richardson, 22d Inf.; Edgar A. Sirmeyer, 8th Cav.; Dana T. Merrill, 28th Inf.; Arthur S. Cowan, Signal Corps; Clarence O. Sherrill, C.E. (May 21, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at the encampment of the Wisconsin National Guard, to be held at Camp Douglas, Wis., from June 26 to July 23, 1909: Capt. Frank M. Caldwell, 12th Cav.; Glenn H. Davis, 12th Inf.; George B. Pond, 20th Inf. Captains Caldwell and Davis will report at the encampment not later than June 26 and Captain Pond not later than July 10, 1909. (May 21, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at the encampment of the Maryland National Guard, to be held July 18 to 25, 1909, at Elkton, Md.: Capt. Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf., and Capt. Frank L. Wells, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edgar S. Stayer, 23d Inf. (May 21, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at the encampment of the District of Columbia National Guard, to be held in the vicinity of Washington, D.C., July 11 to 25, 1909: Capt. Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th Inf.; Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, Signal Corps. (May 21, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty at the encampment of the Pennsylvania National Guard, hereinafter indicated, to be held July 10 to 17 and July 24 to 31, 1909:

At Mount Gretna, Pa., July 10 to 17: Capt. Charles S. Farnsworth, 7th Inf.; John W. Barker, 3d Inf.; Alfred W. Bjornstad, 28th Inf., and James A. Woodruff, C.E.; 1st Lieuts. Lewis S. Morey, 12th Cav.; Ned B. Rehkopf, 2d Field Art., and George C. Marshall, jr., 24th Inf. Captain Farnsworth will report to Brigadier General Dougherty, commanding 3d Brigade, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., not later than July 5. Captains Farnsworth, Barker, Bjornstad and Woodruff will remain at Mount Gretna for duty with the 1st Brigade July 24 to 31. First Lieutenant Marshall at the conclusion of the camp will proceed to Oil City, Pa., and report to Brigadier General Hulings, commanding the 2d Brigade, on or about July 18.

At Mount Gretna, Pa., July 24 to 31: Major Daniel H. Boughton, General Staff; Capt. Matthew F. Steele, 6th Cav.; Charles S. Farnsworth, 7th Inf.; John W. Barker, 3d Inf.; Alfred W. Bjornstad, 28th Inf.; James A. Woodruff, C.E.

At Somerset, Pa., July 24 to 31: Capt. George D. Moore, 20th Inf.; Reynolds J. Burt, 9th Inf.; William M. Fassett, 13th Inf.; William D. Chitty, 4th Cav.; James M. Graham, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Ned B. Rehkopf, 2d Field Art., and George C. Marshall, jr., 24th Inf. (May 21, W.D.)

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

COL. HUGH L. SCOTT, SUPERINTENDENT.

A lecture will be given to the second class by Mr. G. O. Shields, on the subject of wild animals and birds, in the lecture room, May 25, 1909. (May 22, U.S.M.A.)
Lieut. Col. F. E. Hobbs, O.D., commanding the Rock Island Arsenal, will deliver a lecture on the subject of work at that arsenal, to the first class, May 28, from 1:25 to 3:30 p.m. (May 22, U.S.M.A.)

The lecture scheduled for May 17 to the first class by Mr. Fritz V. Holm, member, Royal Asiatic Society, London, on the subject of West China, was given on Monday, May 24.

Leaves, to take effect when their services can be spared by the heads of their departments, until date of their relief from duty at the Military Academy, Aug. 13, 1909, are granted: Capt. John B. Christian, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James F. Bell, O.E.; 1st Lieut. Marion W. Howze, 3d Field Art., provided that the leaves are not to interfere with any duty in connection with maneuvers or exercises ordered by the War Department. (May 25, W.D.)

Leaves, to take effect when their services can be spared by the heads of their departments, until Aug. 28, 1909, are granted the following officers, provided that the leaves are not to interfere with any duty in connection with maneuvers or exercises ordered by the War Department: Capt. William F. Nesbitt, 4th Inf.; Capt. Charles B. Clark, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. D. Anderson, C.E.; Samuel Frankenberg, 3d Field Art.; William F. Morris, 2d Field Art.; Ned B. Rehkopf, 2d Field Art.; Charles R. Alley, C.A.C.; George R. Allen, 6th Field Art.; William Bryden, 5th Field Art.; Francis W. Honeycutt, 5th Field Art.; Edward J. Moran, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Charles Telford, 12th Cav.; Frederick E. Shnyder, 2d Cav.; Edward M. Zell, 7th Cav.; Vaughn W. Cooper, 12th Cav.; Robert C. Richardson, jr., 14th Cav.; Jay L. Benedict, 14th Inf.; Richard J. Herman, 23d Inf.; Martin O. Wise, 20th Inf.; Rolland W. Case, 10th Inf.; Charles S. Donavin, 27th Inf. (May 25, U.S.M.A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet on May 27, 1909, to examine into the fitness of candidates for gunners in the Military Academy Detachment of Field Artillery: Detail for the board: First Lieuts. Samuel Frankenberg, 3d Field Art.; Ned B. Rehkopf, 2d Field Art.; William Bryden, 5th Field Art. (May 26, M.A.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Edward T. Winston, U.S.A., retired, recruiting officer, will discontinue immediately the Raleigh, N.C., recruiting district. Par. 1, S.O. No. 114, May 18, 1909, W.D., relating to Captain Winston, is revoked. (May 21, W.D.)
Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Frederick E. Phelps, retired, recruiting officer, to take effect on or about June 7, 1909. (May 20, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major John S. Mallory, 12th Inf.; Major Elbert E. Persons, M.C.; Capt. Alvan C. Read, 12th Inf.; Capt. Joseph F. Siler, M.C.; 2d Lieut. Irving M. Madison, 12th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Jay, N.Y., June 1, 1909, for the purpose of conducting the examination of such applicants for commissions in volunteer forces as may be authorized to appear before it, to determine their qualifications for the command of troops or for the performance of staff duties with such volunteer forces. (May 21, W.D.)

ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

The following officers and troops are detailed to participate in the opening ceremonies and military tournament at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, Wash., June 1 to 5, 1909. They will proceed to Seattle for that purpose so as to arrive not later than noon, May 31. The troops from Forts Walla Walla, Lawton, George Wright and the Artillery District of Puget Sound will be reported on their arrival to Col. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Field Art., who is designated to command the encampment.

From Vancouver Barracks: Col. Alexander B. Dyer, Capt. Leroy S. Lyon, Adrian S. Fleming and Daniel F. Craig, 4th Field Art., and Capt. Herbert G. Shaw, M.C.; Major Tredwell W. Moore, 1st Inf., and Co. G, E and L, 1st Inf., one platoon, 4th Field Art., with six civilian packers, and detachment from the Hospital Corps.

From Fort Walla Walla: Troop B, 14th Cav., and a detachment from the Hospital Corps.

From Fort George Wright: Cos. D and I, 3d Inf., and detachment from the Hospital Corps.

From Fort Lawton: Capt. James N. McAndrew; band and Co. E, 3d Inf., and detachment from Hospital Corps.

From Artillery District of Puget Sound: A field officer, the band, three companies of Coast Artillery Corps, and a detachment from the Hospital Corps, the field officer and companies to be designated by the O.O., Artillery District of Puget Sound.

On arrival at Seattle, Captain McAndrew will assume command of the provisional battalion, 3d Inf.

An officer from Fort Lawton, Vancouver Barracks and the Artillery District of Puget Sound will accompany the commands from these points for duty as adjutants of the provisional battalions.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The band of the 5th Field Artillery and a battalion of the 27th Infantry will proceed on July 5, 1909, to Racine, Wis., to take part in the celebration at that place. (May 14, D. Lakes.)

A detachment of enlisted men from the Training School for Bakers and Cooks, Washington Barracks, D.C., consisting of Post Coms. Sergts. Francis Bangert and John W. Tilford, and thirteen enlisted students, are detailed to participate in a military tournament to be held at Toledo, Ohio, July 2 to 12, 1909, inclusive, and at the proper time they will proceed, under command of Capt. Milton A. Elliott, jr., C.S., fully equipped for field service, with dress, full dress, and service uniforms, to that place so as to arrive on June 27, 1909. (May 24, D.E.)

The following officers, in command of detachments of Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, will proceed about May 17, from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to the places designated for work in connection with military map making of the department and will take station at the places mentioned, except Lieutenants Coiner and Tyndall, who will take station at Tacoma, Wash., and Coquille, Ore., respectively, for the time they may remain on this duty: 1st Lieut. Charles E. Pettis, C.E., to Port Angeles, Wash.; 2d Lieut. Richard T. Coiner, C.E., to Porter, Wash.; 2d Lieut. Richard Park, C.E., to Astoria, Ore.; 2d Lieut. John G. Tyndall, 4th Field Art., to Marshfield, Ore.; 2d Lieut. Franklin L. Whitley, 1st Inf., to South Bend, Wash.; 2d Lieut. Herbert Hayden, 3d Inf., to Toledo, Ore. (May 10, D. Col.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco.
CROOK—At San Francisco.
DIX—Left Honolulu for San Francisco May 25.
INGALLS—At Newport News.
KILPATRICK—Capt. J. D. Tilford. Left Singapore for Colombo May 24, en route to New York.
LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco May 13. Leaves for Manila June 5.
MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.
MEADE—Left up at Newport News.
SEWARD—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—Left Honolulu for Guam May 15.
SHERMAN—At San Francisco.
SUMNER—At Newport News.
THOMAS—Left Nagasaki for Honolulu May 20.
WARREN—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. H. W. Stamford. At Seattle.
OYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. C. O. Culver, Signal Corps. At New York city, N.Y. Address Army Building, New York.
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. At Newport News, Va.
LISCUM—Lieut. W. M. Goodale. In Philippine waters.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 24, 1909.

Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller were the guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore C. Link, of St. Louis, en route to West Point, where their son will be graduated from the Military Academy. Capt. and Mrs. James I. Mabey entertained delightfully on Tuesday evening at a "doggie" party, complimentary to Miss Elizabeth Getty. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Brewer, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Foerster, Miss Getty, Capt. G. Souard Turner and Francis J. McConnell. Capt. and Mrs. Henry Lynn left on Thursday on a few weeks' leave, to be spent in New York.

Mrs. B. N. Getty was the hostess of a delightful tea Tuesday afternoon. Among those present were: Mesdames Mabey, Brewer, Foerster, Couling, Misses Getty and Walke. Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Foerster entertained delightfully at dinner Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Elizabeth Getty, whose engagement has recently been announced to Lieut. John M. True. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Mabey, Miss Getty, Miss Margaret Walke, Captain McConnell, and Lieut. J. F. Walker.

The Misses Mitchell, accompanied by their grandmother, arrived on Monday afternoon to be the guests of their brother, Lieut. Clarence A. Mitchell. Capt. and Mrs. James I. Mabey entertained Major and Miss Alfred E. Bradley at dinner Tuesday evening. Lieut. Archibald G. Hutchinson, 3d Inf., recently stationed at Alcatraz Island, is the guest of his father, Mr. R. Randolph Hutchinson, of St. Louis. Lieutenant Hutchinson will later join his regiment en route to the Philippines.

Lieut. Col. Cunliffe H. Murray arrived on Wednesday from Columbus Barracks to assume temporary command of this depot. Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Helms entertained at a charming dinner Friday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds; others present were Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Rodney, Mrs. Phillips, wife of Lieut. Burt Phillips, 20th Inf., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Clarence Knight, of St. Louis, en route to join her husband in the Philippines.

Capt. and Mrs. Mabey were the guests of a beautiful dinner given by Dr. and Mrs. C. De Witt Luens, of St. Louis, on Friday evening. In honor of Miss Harriet Bradley, who graduates this year from Hosmer Hall, Mrs. G. W. Mephann gave a matinee party for the entire senior class to see "Mrs. Newly Rich," a musical comedy now being acted at the Delmar Garden. Mrs. Alfred Bradley chaperoned. In honor of Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Rodney entertained delightfully at luncheon on Friday. The table decorations were artistically carried out in yellow. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Helms, Capt. and Mrs. Symmonds and Lieut. and Mrs. Foerster. Mr. Rufus Taylor was the guest of Capt. G. Souard Turner on Saturday. Mrs. Clarence Knight and Mrs. Burt Phillips were the guests of Mrs. James I. Mabey on Wednesday.

Mrs. Joseph V. Kuznik, wife of Lieutenant Kuznik, 4th Cav., is visiting friends in St. Louis, en route to join her husband at Fort Meade. Miss Harriet Bradley spent the week-end with her parents, Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley. Major and Mrs. Willoughby Walke entertained at dinner Sunday for Col. Cunliffe H. Murray and Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds. Capt. and Mrs. Mabey attended the commencement exercises at the University of St. Louis on Saturday evening. Later Capt. and Mrs. Mabey were the guests at supper at Matagne's.

Among the visitors at the post this week were: Capt. and Mrs. Henry Lyon, Capt. Charles E. Morton, Pay Dept., Capt. William M. Couling and Mrs. W. D. Steinwender. Major Willoughby Walke returned on Wednesday from a trip East. Mrs. Stanley H. Ford and small son arrived on Sunday. Lieut. John Fairfax returned on Sunday from leave.

The order sending the 17th Recruit Company from this depot to Angel Island, Cal., is the result of the policy of the War Department for the establishment of a new recruit depot on the Pacific coast. Orders detaching Capt. Charles J. Symmonds from this depot to command the 17th Recruit Company and proceed to Angel Island have been revoked and Capt. G. W. Helms is ordered in his stead.

The little daughter of Sergeant McGowan, who was so ill with diphtheria last winter, is quite sick with the same disease again.

Mr. Lewis Werner, of St. Louis, entertained at an elaborate dinner Wednesday evening in honor of Mrs. Joseph V. Kuznik. Those present were: Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Helms, Miss Mary Lackland and Capt. Stanley H. Ford. Much regret is felt over the departure of Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Helms, who leave this week for Angel Island.

The Corps of Cadets from the Western Military Academy spent the morning here on Monday. The boys made an unusually fine showing. The depot band rendered an excellent program during the morning. Col. and Mrs. Jackson called during the day on Col. and Mrs. R. N. Getty.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 21, 1909.

Mrs. J. Walker Benét, wife of the commanding officer at Benicia Arsenal, left on Sunday last for an extended trip East. She will visit in Omaha, Indianapolis and Pittsburgh, her final destination being Carlisle, Pa., where she will visit her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Rose. Miss Margaret Thompson will accompany her on her journey and will spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. Norris, in New York; and her aunt, Mrs. H. W. Lyon, in Maine.

Lieut. Emil Pearson arrived in the garrison from Illinois accompanied by his bride this week. They will occupy quarters in East Cantonment. Miss Peggy Simpson was the week-end guest of Miss Lundeen, and Miss Anna Weller spent Saturday at the hospitable Ashburn home.

Word comes from Benicia of the serious illness of the small daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Edward M. Shinkle.

Miss Floyd, of Kentucky, who has spent the past two months as the guest of Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn, left for the South on Thursday. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George M. Dunn left on Friday for Washington, having been met on their arrival on the Logan with the sad news of the death of Mrs. Dalzell, Mrs. Dunn's mother, which had occurred a week prior to the arrival of the transport. Lieut. Carroll W. Neal and bride arrived home from York Harbor, Me., this week. Capt. and Mrs. George P. White, 6th Cav., are at the Stewart, in the city. Capt. William Elliott, Sub. Dept., registered at headquarters on Friday to relieve Capt. Henry J. Ferguson. Capt. Rush S. Wells, 14th Cav., who is on duty in the Yosemite, came to the Presidio for a stay of two days last week.

Capt. Frank Parker, U.S.A., who came across the continent to be present at the wedding of Miss Florence Bland and Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Drayton Parker, U.S.N., of the Buffalo, has won the right to a medal of honor, according to all the brides-elect, having most heroically held the suitcases containing wedding finery, high above his head when, owing to the bobbing of the launch which the party was boarding at Belvedere, he and the aforesaid suitcases were plunged overboard. He scorned all assistance until they were safely on board.

Great interest is felt over the announcement of the engagement of Miss Eleanor Phelps, daughter of Capt. Thomas S. Phelps, U.S.N., of the Mare Island Navy Yard, to Ensign William A. Glassford, jr., U.S.N., as the prospective groom is a well-known Army boy, being a son of Colonel Glassford, while the bride-elect is one of the favorite in the Army and Navy.

Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn will leave for the East this week. Capt. and Mrs. Lucien Young, of the Navy, are in the city at the Fairmont. The Misses Morrison, of San José, who are so well and favorably known to the Service, were the guests of honor at a luncheon given on board the Washington on Saturday by Surg. and Mrs. James Gavin Field.

Mrs. Sterling P. Adams gave another of her delightfully informal bridge parties on Monday afternoon. Among her guests were Mesdames Frank Randolph, Joseph Meyerstein, Frederick McWilliams, Percy Hazlett, Alexander Douglas, George Ankoels and George Perkin. Several Army ladies attended the beautiful luncheon given by Miss Mayo Colburn at her home in San Rafael on Friday, Mrs. John A. Murtagh, wife of Captain Murtagh, and her sister, Miss Ethel Shorb, being of the number. Much entertaining has been done for Captain Harris, of

the General Staff, who has been on a tour of inspection of the Western military colleges.

The dance and reception given by the Army and Navy Club on Tuesday night was well attended, the affair bidding fair to be the "swell" military function of the coast. Hereafter the dances will be given every first and third Tuesday. On the afternoon of every second and fourth Tuesday tea will be served from two to four.

The hop at the Presidio on Wednesday night attracted more than the usual number of guests, being the last of the season. Many dinner parties preceded the affair and many hop-supper followed. Mrs. Adams was hostess at one of these delightful affairs, while Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn and the Captain chaperoned a dinner party given by Lieutenants Cruse and Marshall G. Randol at the bachelor quarters of the young men. The dinner was a delightful one and was given for Miss Genevieve Walker and Miss Anna Weller and as a farewell to Miss Helen Kate Floyd, of Kentucky, who has spent the season with the Ashburns. Lieutenant Corbin was also present. Mrs. Eleanor Creason, Mrs. Kullmann, Mrs. Shillock, Miss Gnauck and Lieut. Ralph Jones and A. C. Wimberly were guests of Mrs. Paul Beck. Mrs. Frederick W. Stopford was hostess at a very pretty tea and bridge party on Wednesday afternoon. Among those present were: Mrs. Lundeen, wife of Colonel Lundeen; Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Faulner, Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Truby, Mrs. Hess, Mrs. Pickett, Mrs. Gilmer, Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Knight, Misses Lundeen, Benét and Brinckle. Mrs. Stopford proved a charming hostess, and was assisted by Misses Hess and Faulner. The prizes were won by Misses Hess and Drake. Mrs. R. P. Schwerin entertained for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Selree at a dinner on Wednesday night. Capt. and Mrs. Robinson and Captain Lopez, of the Navy, being among the Service people present.

Mrs. Beck and her guests, Mrs. Shillock and Mrs. Kullman, start for the Yosemite to-day to join Lieutenant Beck. Mrs. Elizabeth Furnival will spend the summer in the East. Lieut. and Mrs. Moseley, 30th Inf., have arrived and have taken quarters in the West Cantonment.

Mrs. W. S. Browning had a small but delightful bridge party of three tables, last week, as a farewell to Mrs. W. H. Tobin, who left to join her husband in Seattle.

Mrs. Langdon is recovering from an operation for appendicitis. Colonel Marsh's son and little Catherine Kennedy have both been laid up with mumps.

Capt. Arthur L. Fuller, C.A.C., is in the Philippines on temporary duty connected with the Signal Corps, and in his absence Capt. J. F. Brady is acting chief signal officer. Rear Admiral W. G. Wise, U.S.N., retired, is with his daughter, Mrs. Fuller, during her husband's absence. Mrs. Furnival has gone to the Santa Cruz Mountains, as her son's company is one of those moving to another post in July.

Two companies will leave for Honolulu on the July transport. The officers going are Captain Pourie, Lieutenants Turner, Vaughn and Williams.

Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Bevans are settled in their quarters in the medical garrison. Capt. and Mrs. Steele are occupying the quarters vacated by Captain Tobin and his family. In the Cavalry cantonment the new-comers are Major and Mrs. Foreyth and Capt. and Mrs. Drake. Mrs. Brady's mother, Mrs. Cameron, has been visiting her.

On Thursday afternoon, May 13, Mrs. James Madison Kennedy was hostess at one of the handsomest teas ever given at the Presidio, the affair being in honor of Mrs. Juennemann, the attractive young bride of Capt. George F. Juennemann, Med. Dept. The quarters were decorated artistically with American Beauty roses, sweet peas and quantities of ferns and evergreens. From a corner of the veranda, which had been screened with canvas for the occasion, a stringed orchestra rendered a number of beautiful selections. Mrs. Kennedy was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Truby, Mrs. Bevans, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Gilmer, Mrs. Hess and Mrs. Johnston. In addition to the guests from the Presidio a number of ladies from town and the posts about the bay were present.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 24, 1909.

Major Joseph E. Kuhn, O.E., who will come here and establish the new school for engineers, is a Leavenworth man, having been graduated at the high school in the city, and was honor graduate of his class at West Point.

The baseball team, composed of officers, played on the West End parade ground, Sunday afternoon, against a picked team from the Country Club, Kansas City, Mo. The officers won by a score of 9 to 8. The post team defeated the Kansas City "Red Socks" Sunday afternoon on the West End parade by a score of 12 to 8. Co. I, Engrs., defeated Co. B, 13th Inf., Saturday, by a score of 8 to 5.

Mrs. T. H. Slavens was hostess Saturday afternoon at a delightful bridge party in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Goodrich. Fragrant wall lilies and ferns were the floral decoration, and the highest score favors, gold hat-pins and silver picture frames, were won by Mrs. A. E. Saxton, Mrs. S. M. Arnold, Mrs. P. E. Pierce, Mrs. Goodwin Compton, Mrs. F. M. Caldwell, Mrs. R. R. Wood, Mrs. G. D. Moore and Miss Semple. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. E. L. Munson, Mrs. F. M. Caldwell, Mrs. W. T. Patten, Mrs. S. Jones, Mrs. C. S. Farnsworth, Mrs. T. L. Donaldson and Mrs. W. K. Jones and Miss Majorie Wood.

Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Van Brunt in Kansas City. Lieut. Leighton Powell, 13th Inf., is confined to his quarters with a slight attack of rheumatism. Capt. P. G. Clark and Lieut. C. F. Andrews have returned from Independence, Kas., where they acted as judges of the drills by the Knights Templar.

The Signal Corps ball given in the gymnasium Wednesday night, was by far the most brilliant affair ever given by enlisted men at this post. About 500 people were present and about 200 couples took part in the grand march, which was led by Capt. James B. Allison, commanding Co. A, Signal Corps, and Mrs. A. S. Cowan. More than a hundred officers were present, including General Funston and his staff. The hall was decorated in a most striking manner with flags and bunting. The climax of the evening was the moonlight waltz, a searchlight with a cloth over it excellently representing the moon, and hundreds of Japanese lanterns were lighted and the electric lights extinguished.

Major and Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler entertained with a most delightful hop-supper, on Saturday evening, in compliment to Miss Smith, of Indiana, and Miss Caples, of Missouri. The guests included a number of young women and bachelor officers of the garrison, and also the members of the polo team from the Country Club in Kansas City. The supper tables were very attractive with floral decorations of sweet peas. Among the guests were: Lieut. and Mrs. Roger D. Black, Miss Smith, Miss Caples, Miss Majorie Wood, Misses Alice and Olive Grace Miss Thompson, Miss Olmstead, Miss Loraine Tarr, of the city; Miss Thomas, Captain Miller, Lieutenants Howell, McArthur, Schultz, Sturdevant, Topham, Albright and Atkinson.

The Fort Leavenworth post-office was established eighty-one years ago on May 29, and is therefore the oldest post-office in Kansas. It was established under the name of Cantonment Leavenworth, "on the La Platte," then in Clay county, Mo. Previous to the establishment of the office the soldiers received their mail at Leavenworth, Mo. The first postmaster at Cantonment Leavenworth was Philip G. Rand. In 1841 the name was changed to Fort Leavenworth. On July 31, 1863, the office was discontinued, but was re-established April 16, 1869. Since then Mrs. Clara L. Nichols, Miss Goodfellow, and the present incumbent, Guy A. Swallow, have served.

Six feet two inches, a trifle stooped and gray, Sergt. John Walsh, 2d Cav., of Fort Des Moines, fifty-five years old, left Leavenworth Tuesday night on his transcontinental hike in the wake of Edward P. Weston, bound for Topeka. Walsh is walking partly in sport and partly to show what he can do on his trip. Walsh left Boston April 8, 1,000 miles behind Weston. He is now less than 300 miles behind the veteran pedestrian. Walsh arrived here Tuesday morning from Omaha and spent the day resting at the post.

Lieut. J. W. N. Schultz, O.E., has purchased a fine new

mount. Capt. and Mrs. W. G. Caples entertained about twenty-five guests with a picnic, Saturday evening, in compliment to Miss Smith, of Hartford City, Ind.; Miss Caples, of Glasgow, Mo., and Miss Thomas, of Pittsburgh, Pa. The party drove about five miles into the country. Lieut. Col. H. S. T. Harris, Dr. C. D. Lloyd, of the city, Capt. Arthur Thayer and Lieut. Sherrard Coleman have gone to Langdon, Mo., on a fishing trip.

The graduation exercises of the Army Service Schools will be held in Pope Hall on June 30, at which time Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, and Capt. Milton F. Davis will be here. Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Wildman, parents of Capt. L. D. Wildman, Signal Corps, have returned to their home in Danbury, Conn., after a short visit here.

Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson entertained Thursday afternoon with a card party, followed by a reception, one of the prettiest and most elaborate of the many given at the post this spring. Mrs. Goodrich, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. T. H. Slavens, was the honor guest. Bridge was played from nine tables, and the daintiest of prizes were awarded to Mrs. S. G. Jones, Miss Goodwin, of Detroit; Mrs. Ezekiel Williams and Mrs. Marie Loughborough Snyder. The large front porch was enclosed for the occasion and made cozy with flags and Navajo blankets. Mrs. W. B. Nichols served salad, Mrs. T. H. Slavens served ices, and Mrs. M. E. Hanna poured coffee. Others assisting were: Mrs. E. A. Sirmey, Mrs. C. F. Andrews, Mrs. S. G. Jones and Misses Alice and Olive Gray. Miss Anna Ryan entertained the Spinners' Club with a charming Kensington Friday afternoon at her home on the South Esplanade in the city. The event was of more than ordinary importance, as when the cup of tea and cracker sandwich, typical of spinsterhood, were passed the sandwich was found to contain the cards of Miss Ryan and Capt. Ernest D. Peck, tied together with white satin ribbons, thus announcing their engagement. The engagement of Miss Nancy Grace Harvey and Mr. Clarence Richard Ryan, brother of Miss Anna Ryan, has been announced, and the wedding will take place in the near future at the home of the bride in Wallula, Kas.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, May 22, 1909.

Col. Arthur Williams and family, Mrs. Williams, the Misses Williams and Miss Davis, leave within a few days for San Francisco, whence they sail on June 5 with the Colonel's new regiment, the 20th, for the Philippines. There has been considerable social entertaining during the past few weeks on account of their departure. Mrs. Andrew S. Rowan entertained on Thursday last at a beautifully appointed lilac luncheon for Mrs. Williams, and on Saturday she gave a matinee party to see John Drew, in compliment to Miss Davis. The latter was followed by a tea at the Rowan. The last tournament of the season in the series of bridge played during the past winter was played last Monday evening in the post hop room, when Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Wieser, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Walthall, Captain Uline and Lieut. Kneeland S. Snow entertained. The affair was attended by all the people of the garrison and following the game a Spanish supper, prepared under the direction of Mrs. Wieser, was served in buffet style. Prizes were won by Mrs. L. A. McClure, Mrs. Walthall, Lieutenant Potter and Captain Rifenberick.

The officers and ladies of the post enjoyed a delightfully informal impromptu hop on Wednesday evening in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Lowe A. McClure, who were leaving for Reno, Nev. Following the dance Capt. and Mrs. T. R. Harker entertained the entire party at a hop supper, when Mrs. Cavanaugh, Mrs. Wieser and Mrs. Hoffman assisted. Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Platt will be here shortly on their way to Captain Platt's new post at Benicia on the western coast. Mrs. Platt was a former Salt Lake girl. They will probably remain over for a month or so on their way. Capt. and Mrs. Howard R. Parry, who have been stationed at Logan since leaving the 29th here, expect to leave the first of June for the East. Captain Perry goes on a three months' leave. They will rejoin their regiment in time to return to the Philippines.

The contracts for the new buildings have been awarded and the work will be begun within a short time. The contract for the new band building has gone to A. and J. McDonald, of Salt Lake, while that for the two double barracks, and the storehouse goes to W. W. Atkinson, of Colorado Springs. The various companies of the regiment are having practice marches and camping out in the hills.

Lieut. Lochlin W. Caffey has been detailed from the regiment to be professor of military tactics at the Utah Agricultural College at Logan, in place of Capt. Howard R. Perry, who has spent the past few years there. His appointment takes effect Oct. 1. Dr. and Mrs. Thomason and their daughter, Miss Gale, will leave within a few days for the Doctor's new post in Missoula, Mont. Dr. Stallman, Med. Reserve Corps, has come to take Dr. Thomason's place and is quartered with the bachelors. The regimental bridge club met last Tuesday with Mrs. William A. Cavanaugh, when Mrs. John S. Upham and Mrs. T. R. Harker won the prizes.

Lieut. Frederick Goedecke, 17th Inf., who has been stationed in Salt Lake as recruiting officer for some time past, has received orders to discontinue his office and proceed at once to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. Lieut. O. E. Ellis has been made the superintendent of athletics at the post, relieving Capt. Richard P. Rifenberick. Lieut. Comdr. Henry A. Pearson, of the Illinois, has left after a stay of some weeks, to take his new station near Philadelphia.

FORT ASSINIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., May 16, 1909.

An earthquake was felt here last night at 9:20 p.m. The shock was distinct and brought out the whole garrison. It was a pleasing break in the monotony of this frontier post.

The post officers' baseball team played the non-commissioned staff and first sergeants' team yesterday afternoon. The score was 31 to 16, in favor of the officers. Ordnance Sergeant Tittle and First Sergeant Rigley pitched for the non-coms, alternating behind the bat; while Dr. Ashburn and Lieutenant Fredendall were the battery for the officers. The batting of 1st Sergt. Martin J. Brogan, Co. I, 2d Inf., was the star feature of the game, but the Sergeant died three times on third base, to the delight of the crowd.

Col. James Rockwell, Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of Dakota, arrived Monday afternoon from St. Paul with Major William G. Gambrill, the Chief Paymaster. Major Gambrill paid off the command Monday afternoon and left that night for Fort W. H. Harrison. Colonel Rockwell remained until Thursday inspecting ordnance affairs. He was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Shuttleworth, 2d Inf., while Major Gambrill was entertained by Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Mitchell. Col. J. Estcourt Sawyer, Chief Quartermaster of the Department, left on Sunday last for Fort W. H. Harrison.

Capt. and Mrs. George D. Freeman, jr., 2d Inf., entertained the Bridge Club Thursday evening. Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Shuttleworth entertained at cards Monday evening.

Fire call brought out the command in the rain Monday evening for a fire in an old cow shed near the cemetery. The building was totally destroyed, but the damage was trifling. Record target practice will commence to-morrow.

Word has been received that Capt. Frank Thomas Woodbury, Med. Corps, has successfully passed his examination for promotion at the Presidio, and he is expected to return to-morrow. Lieut. W. O. Bowman, 2d Inf., was the host at a charming stag party Tuesday evening in honor of Colonel Rockwell.

Authority has been received from the War Department to make a test of the present rifle and ammunition by conducting a normal attack on grouped skirmish targets. The company is to be of the authorized strength and the expenditure of ammunition based upon the amount used in conducting the normal attack as prescribed by the Drill Regulations.

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DESIRABLE APPOINTMENT FOR RETIRED OFFICER

The Sec. of War has signified his willingness to detail a retired officer to the Georgia Military Academy, College Park, and the president of the school would like to communicate with an officer desiring such place.

College Park is the home of this leading boys' school of the South and Cox College for young ladies. It is a beautiful suburb of Atlanta, near Ft. McPherson, and would be an ideal place for an officer who might have children to educate. Atlanta is the center of Southern life and the headquarters of the Dept. of the Gulf.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., June 8, 1909, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 1266: Repairing roofs of buildings Nos. 57 and 65.—Sch. 1273: Pipe-expanding and flanging machine.—Sch. 1297: Portland cement.—Sch. 1289: Steel plates.—Sch. 1290: Electrical supplies, steel snakes, brass lanterns.—Sch. 1291: Wood screws, files, sledge handles, air hose.—Sch. 1292: Hydraulic packing leather, gate valves.—Sch. 1293: Feed-water heaters.—Sch. 1296: Refilling incandescent lamp butts.—Sch. 1298: Cork life jackets.—Sch. 1300: Hardware, tools, rivet steel, rivet cement.—Sch. 1301: Brass globe valves.—Sch. 1302: Salt-water soap. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. E. B. ROGERS, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 5-24-09.

FOR RENT.—From June 1 to December 1, a suite of two furnished rooms, with bath, at the Portner, 15th and U Sts., N.W., Washington, D.C. Good Café. Terms reasonable. Well adapted for Army or Navy people, without children, who may be in Washington during this period. Apply to the office of the Portner.

FOR SALE.—Bound volumes of Army Register. From 1861 to 1909, both inclusive. General Orders and Circulars, Adjutant General's Office, 1861 to 1904, both inclusive. Journals Military Service Institution of the United States, No. 1 to last issue. Address M, Army and Navy Journal, N.Y. city.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1909.

ENGLAND, UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

Over a century ago, in April, 1807, Richard Rush, Acting Secretary of State, entered into an agreement on behalf of the United States with Charles Bagot, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, etc., by which the number of naval vessels allowed upon the Great Lakes, forming a part of the boundary between us and Canada, was not to exceed for each side four vessels of 100 tons' burden and armed with one eighteen-pounder. It was provided that this stipulation could be annulled by either party to this agreement after the expiration of six months from the date of a notice of his desire to terminate it. The happy result of this policy of neutrality on the Great Lakes has suggested to an enthusiastic advocate of peace the expediency of entering into an agreement with Great Britain and other nations whose territory borders on the North Atlantic similarly to neutralize that portion of the ocean. The author of this suggestion is Mr. W. A. Mahony, Chairman "Committee on International Arbitration, Columbus, O., Board of Trade," who says with reference to it: "Great Britain and the United States understand the advantages of such an 'arrangement,' hence they might lead in making the effort to induce Spain, Portugal, France and Norway to join them in some such 'arrangement' for the North Atlantic."

However desirable such an agreement might be in theory, it is difficult to see on what lines it could be drawn if it were otherwise acceptable. Its author shows his ignorance of the subject he discusses by the omission of Germany from his proposed agreement. He can therefore count upon at least one enthusiastic advocate of his proposition, and that is the German Emperor. For England and the United States to withdraw their armed vessels from the waters of the North Atlantic would be equivalent to closing up all their shipyards bordering on those waters, and, in the case of England, subjecting her ships of war, with their officers and crews, to perpetual banishment from home ports. We wish the author of the proposition joy of his attempts to bring about such an agreement, but he is entitled to special recognition from Germany for his efforts to promote her interests. The name "Mahony" does not suggest Teutonic ancestry, but perhaps this is a German emissary in disguise.

Another scheme for insuring perpetual peace between this country and England is that presented by Percival A. Hislam in the London United Service Magazine and reviewed in our issue of Nov. 21, 1908, page 308. It proposes an agreement between the United States and England by which we are to concentrate our Navy in the Pacific and to guard the interests of Great Britain in those waters, in return for an agreement on her part to protect us similarly in the Atlantic. This scheme has merit and has received the approval of Rear Admiral Goodrich, of our Navy, but, apart from his acceptance of it, it has received no consideration on this side of the Atlantic or on the other, so far as we have observed. Admiral Goodrich's views were noticed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 16, 1909, page 541. In the task of guarding the Pacific we should have the sympathy and no doubt the co-operation of England's great colonies of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, as well as of Canada, which has a valuable frontier on the Pacific. The danger to us would be the exposure of our Atlantic territory to assault in case England should be involved in a war with any European power, especially in one with Germany. We could not be England's ally in the Pacific without being also her ally in the Atlantic, and then we should have no ocean defense other than that England might be disposed and able to afford us after abundantly caring for her own. "All that a man hath will he give for his life," and we fear that England would be only too ready to drop the defense of her ally, the United States, if she found herself in *extremis*, as she probably would.

As to any question between us and England or Germany, the London Spectator endeavors to show that our interests are all with England, to whose command of the sea we have never found reason to object; while that of Germany would bring about a serious clash of interests. "In the first place," as the Spectator argues, "America has always realized that we could not use our command of the sea in any way which could greatly damage her, for the very good reason that Canada is a part of the British Empire. In Canada the Americans feel that they possess a hostage which secures them from any exercise of the power that comes from the command of the sea, which they would find intolerable. Further, American statesmen know that we are, in reality, silent partners with them in the Monroe Doctrine, though occasionally that doctrine has been waved in our face by professional twisters of the lion's tail. It was a British statesman, Canning, who originally suggested the formulation of the Monroe Doctrine, and since then we repeat-

edly, in fact if not in word, have acknowledged the binding character of that doctrine."

Germany, on the other hand, if she held command of the sea, would expect America to be "reasonable," as she would call it, in regard to the Monroe Doctrine, and not push an expression of policy which Germany considers out of date to its logical conclusion. Germany would wish to obtain islands in the West Indies, and in command of the sea she would be quite out of reach of such a pressure as we can now bring to bear upon England to prevent aggressions on our side of the Atlantic. Once having command of the sea it would be difficult to wrest it from her, however much she might be disposed to use it to our disadvantage.

The moral of all this is that we should continue to follow the advice of Washington, to avoid entangling alliances and continue, so far as Congress and the country will permit, to strengthen our Navy and in connection with it our merchant marine. As to England, our position is illustrated by the saying reported of Mark Twain concerning his neighbor in Hartford, Conn., Rev. "Joe" Twitchell. "As a clergyman," said Twain of Twitchell, "I honor him, as a man I respect him, as a friend I love him, but as a neighbor I watch him."

CHANGES IN NAVY REGULATIONS.

That part of the Sperry report on which the board agreed unanimously has been approved by the President and appears this week as "Changes in Navy Regulations No. 3." By order of Secretary Meyer the new Regulations went into operation May 18. Notwithstanding much that has been said for and against the work of the board and the Newberry plan of reorganization, the candid student of the new amendments of the Navy Regulations will finally be obliged to admit that what has been done is in the direction of improvement and that many of the bugbears that have been under discussion for the past few months are, after all, quite incidental and unimportant affairs. The principal changes in the Regulations now made public relate to the handling of coal, which has heretofore been done under the Bureau of Equipment, and is now to be done by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. The Nautical Almanac and Compass Office are taken from the Bureau of Navigation and placed in the Bureau of Equipment. The Washington Gun Factory is placed under the Bureau of Ordnance. Distinct definitions have been framed to state the duties and jurisdiction of the principal bureaus that are affected by the new Regulations. The relations of the commandant of a navy yard to the "general manager," who is to be a naval constructor, are clearly set forth and it is a satisfaction to be able to say that the only conclusion to be drawn from the language used in this connection is that the commandant is actually, *de jure* and *de facto* in command, that the "general manager" receives his orders through the commandant and is responsible to him. The channels of official intercourse are also well defined. All correspondence emanating from bureaus or intended for bureaus or yard departments that does not require the action of the commandant is to go directly to the person addressed. In certain necessary cases duplicate letters are required and in all other strictly yard business correspondence is to go to the commandant. Very carefully drawn paragraphs outline the duties of the inspectors at yards and also those of the naval constructor. The inspector is made a connecting link between the commandant of the yard and all the bureaus and the work being done by any of the bureaus. The constructor is declared to be the manager of the manufacturing work being done at any yard. He is in control of all shops, foundries, power, lights and heating plants, drafting rooms and general yard appliances. He is in control of all labor at the yard except that of the Medical Department, of the general storekeeper, and of the provisions and clothing department. The limitation is placed on him that before he may begin any original work he must confer with the inspector, who is an ordnance officer; and on the demand of an inspector he must stop work that is not satisfactory to that official. By far the greater part of the changes embraced in this first instalment of the Sperry report consists of minor details. Nevertheless the scope of the changes proposed and the completeness of the work of reorganization that has begun and is likely to go forward are so important to the work of every officer of the Navy that the series of changes, which we present in another column, will be closely read by practically every officer in the establishment.

Many protests are being made against destroying old Fort Severn. Former Governor Edwin Warfield, of Maryland, who took great interest in the Naval Academy when he was a resident of Annapolis, has protested against the demolition of the historic fort, the oldest building in the Academy inclosure, to carry out the scheme of improvement. Mr. Warfield has written to Secretary George von L. Meyer, of the Navy, saying: "As a native of Maryland and as an American citizen who wishes to see preserved and marked all historic buildings and places, I wish to enter my earnest protest against such unpatriotic action." Senator Rayner, of Maryland, also made an eloquent appeal for the old fort. Replying to Senator Rayner, Assistant Secretary Winthrop, in part, said: "I am heartily in accord with any movement to retain structures and institutions of historical interest. I do not believe, however, that the present Fort Severn is of such value historically as to justify the Department in authorizing the large expenditure of money which would be necessary to restore it to its original condition. It was constructed, I believe, in 1808,

but never fired a hostile shot and was never fired at. In the process of converting the old fort into a gymnasium in the early days of the Academy, the walls, originally nine to ten feet thick, were blasted out, leaving only a thin outer shell. The upper part of the fort was removed and the steel and wood superstructure erected. This has recently been taken down. All the guns and carriages were removed long ago and all that remains is a low circular brick structure which has but little resemblance to the old fort. I believe that a tablet marking the space formerly occupied by the fort will be much more in keeping and fully as desirable from a historical point of view as to retain the present structure."

One feature of the revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations which is now under way, and a feature that is of the highest importance, is the modification likely to be made of the normal attack. What is known in military science as the normal attack will be practically excised from the Regulations as an obsolescent and treacherous relic of ante-Napoleonic times. To train men and officers how to observe distances and movements intended to enable them to meet battle conditions that are entirely unknown and unexpected, and then when the exigency is really upon them abandon all regulations and fight as the occasion suggests, is either a waste of training or a foolish distrust of what we are supposed to know. The normal attack is a thing that is usually staged on the grassy levels of the parade ground and actually applied in the gullies and hills of mountains or in the jungles of the Philippines. When a file of men are slowly passing along a jungle trail and suddenly a swarm of little brown men dash through them at right angles, slashing right and left with bolos, the normal attack becomes a ghastly joke. The thing has in fact been kept in the books too long. It has been proposed for consideration in connection with the revision of the Field Regulations that a special course of lectures and discussions be held in the War College dealing with the factor of fatality or sacrifice in field operations of attack and defense. The method of sacrifice as a military maneuver as demonstrated by the Japanese during the operations at Port Arthur has never before been witnessed on precisely the same scale. If ever there should be a war between any first-class power and Japan or China the same methods would be pursued, and against a foe that could not pursue like methods. This presents a phase of warfare of a very serious nature and it properly becomes a subject of military analysis and discussion.

Secretary Dickinson and Assistant Secretary Oliver have been in conference most of the week on the estimates for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911. They have reduced them so as to bring the total to \$171,650,000, which is about \$7,000,000 less than the estimates for 1909 and \$18,000,000 less than the estimates for 1910. The estimates for 1911, however, are about \$16,000,000 more than the appropriation for 1910. When these figures were submitted to the President he indicated his desire that the estimates should be \$20,000,000 less than the appropriations. If they are cut to the extent desired by the President it will involve a still further reduction of about \$18,000,000, making a total reduction of \$36,000,000. These totals do not include expenses on account of the Panama Canal nor the permanent annual appropriations. Secretary Dickinson returned to Washington May 23 on the Mayflower. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., accompanied Mr. Dickinson. While the Secretary appeared a little the worse for his experience with tropical weather and complained a little of the rough seas encountered, he was apparently in his usual health. He will attend the graduation at the Military Academy at West Point June 11 and will deliver the diplomas to the graduating class on that occasion. General Bell will probably accompany him.

The General Board of the Navy resumed its session the past week and took up the question of a naval base in the Philippine Islands. At present the United States maintains three naval stations in different parts of the Philippines, at Cavite, Olongapo and Polloc. It is not increasing the facilities at Cavite or Polloc, and is increasing the facilities of Olongapo only as immediately needed and as machinery and plant can be removed from Cavite or some of the home yards. The department has viewed with disfavor any but absolutely necessary expenditures at its stations in the Philippines, owing to the uncertainty as to the location of the permanent naval base there. In the opinion of Rear Admiral Pillsbury, who is a member of the board and Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, all appropriations for new improvements at naval stations or for the defense of the coast ports of the United States, should give way to the establishment and the defense of naval bases not only in the Philippines, but at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii and Guantanamo, Cuba, for these bases are considered vital to the success of the United States in a war.

The nomination on May 24 of Col. Richard T. Yeatman, 11th Inf., to be a brigadier general, came somewhat as a surprise in Army circles. It was agreeably interpolated in the program by President Taft and in no way prejudices the chances of Col. M. P. Maus, who by formal announcement from the White House has been selected to be promoted to the vacancy following the retirement of Brig. Gen. James B. Kerr. Colonel Yeatman has been found physically disqualified by a retiring board, of which Brig. Gen. W. P. Hall is president, and is now on four

months' leave preparatory to retirement as provided in recent orders. The papers in his case are on the desk of the Secretary of War, awaiting action, and it is expected that the findings of the retirement board will be promptly approved and the nomination of Colonel Maus will as promptly follow. No selection has yet been announced for the vacancy to occur next January, on the retirement of Col. J. G. D. Knight, Engr. Corps, who is to become a brigadier on the promotion of Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter to be major general, following the retirement of Major Gen. John F. Weston, in November.

The Wright brothers, who are to make their final flights under their contract with the War Department during the coming month of June, completing them by June 28, have, in reply to an inquiry, said that they do not wish to make a flight into the White House grounds on June 10, when the gold medal voted to them by Congress is to be presented to the brothers by President Taft. They will be on hand in time to finish their trials under contract agreement. The Chief Signal Officer of the Army has received a letter from A. M. Herring, in which he says: "The aeroplane which I am under contract to deliver June 1 and test out prior to July 1 is in such shape that I shall be able to complete the tests prior to the final date set. But owing to the condition of my foreign patents, two of which would be forfeited by a public exhibition of my machine prior to June 15, I beg to ask that since a delivery of the machine has already been made nine months ago, that the second delivery, Technical, viz., June 1, be waived. I do not, however, wish to ask any extension of the final completion of my contract now fixed for July 1." The first flight in the war dirigible balloon No. 1 was made at Fort Omaha, Neb., May 26, with Lieutenants Lahm and Foulis, U.S.A., in charge of the craft. The airship rose to a height of about two hundred feet and circled three times about the fort. A longer flight would have been made but for the breaking of a small rod, which caused it to be brought to the ground.

President Taft on May 26 sent to the Senate the nomination of Rear Admiral William P. Potter, U.S.N., to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department. The selection of Admiral Potter for this duty was announced some time ago. When the world cruise of the Battleship Fleet started Admiral Potter, then a captain, was in command of the battleship Vermont. He was promoted to his present grade while the ships were in the Philippines, and assumed command of the fourth division. The retirement of Rear Admiral Edwin C. Pendleton May 27 promotes Capt. Herbert Winslow to be rear admiral, and the President sent his name to the Senate on May 26; also Comdr. William Braunsreuther to be captain, and Lieut. Comdr. Philip Andrews to be commander. The succession of lieutenants is rendered uncertain by the fact that three officers who failed in their first examination have been undergoing a second, the results of which are not at this time known.

Army officers who are on detached duty and not in a position to enjoy the heavy mahogany furniture supplied to the quarters of officers serving with their organizations may be able to obtain the furniture for themselves so far as they can do so with their own means. It has been decided that under the existing contract for this furniture the War Department may authorize an increase of the original quantity and pay for it out of the regular appropriation for furniture, and then officers who wish to do so may buy for themselves. It has also been decided that furniture bought in this way may be transported from the place of manufacture to the places where officers are on duty and the transportation paid for from the transportation appropriation. The contract for heavy furniture provides that the government may increase the original order by twenty per cent., and this it is believed will be amply sufficient to cover purchases that may be made by officers on detached duty.

Col. A. S. Jones, secretary of the N.R.A., has notified the universities and colleges and schools throughout the country which have cadet corps that the N.R.A. has thrown open the Inter-State Championship Regimental and Company Matches, as well as the Inter-Club Match, to teams of cadets from institutions having military departments. These matches will be shot at Camp Perry, Ohio, just following the National Matches, probably on or about Aug. 28. The conditions of the Regimental Match call for teams of six from any regiment or battalion of cadets, ten shots at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards, slow fire; Company Team Match, teams of five from any company from a regiment or corps of cadets, ten shots at 200, and 600 yards, slow fire. The Inter-Club Match is open to teams of five, ten shots at 200 yards.

Reports received from commanding officers of Artillery districts and of regiments of Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery of the Army having shown conclusively that poncho and creased hats are not satisfactory, it has been ordered that reports concerning poncho and slicker from commanding officers of dismounted organizations be referred to the board convened by paragraph 24, S.O. 81, W.D., 1909, at Rock Island, for recommendation as to suitable garment; also that question of satisfactory hat for service and method of wearing same be referred to that board, sample of new model hats to be furnished them for comparison with service hat "creased" and "peaked."

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

A decision affecting the question of foraging horses at a place other than that where an officer is serving has been decided by Assistant Comptroller Mitchell. Capt. George Vidmer, 11th U.S. Cav., had two authorized private horses. When ordered to Camp Columbia, Cuba, in October, 1908, he left one of the horses at Lyndon, Ky., as he deemed it too valuable to be exposed to the trip. As to the forage for the horse left behind the Auditor ruled that in view of the Secretary of War's approval of the issue of forage to the horse and of the provisions of the Act of May 11, 1908, the absent horse's forage may properly be allowed. The Assistant Comptroller disapproves the original construction of the Auditor, on the ground that nothing in the Act of May 11, 1908, repeals or modifies Section 1272, R.S., which provides that "forage shall be allowed to officers only for horses authorized by law and actually kept by them in service when on duty and at the place where they are on duty."

The question whether sea pay should be continued to an officer of the Navy while in hospital has been decided in the affirmative by the Assistant Comptroller. Lieut. W. J. Giles, attached to the U.S.S. Dolphin, by order of March 20, 1909, was directed under the recommendation of a board of survey to report to the U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital for treatment. The order prescribed that he should resume his duties on the Dolphin upon his discharge from the hospital. Section 1571, R.S., defines sea service thus: "No service shall be regarded as sea service except such as shall be performed at sea under orders of a department and in vessels employed by authority of law." Under the Act of May 13, 1908, an officer of the Navy on sea duty receives ten per cent. increase of pay for so serving instead of an established pay of the grade as provided in former laws, but in replying to the Secretary of the Navy's request for a ruling in the case of Lieutenant Giles, the Assistant Comptroller decides that there is nothing in the later act which requires a different construction as to sea duty from that made under the former laws and that Lieutenant Giles is entitled to a continuance of his sea pay while in hospital.

Asst. Paymr. J. P. O'Mara, U.S.N., was disallowed credit for payment to the acting commissary steward of \$3.25, to reimburse him for incidental expenses incurred while ashore on duty in connection with the general mess, including car fare, etc., at that time all the rations for the general mess being commuted. The Auditor held that the whole cost of provisions, including incidental expenses, should be paid out of the appropriation, "Pay Miscellaneous," and not out of "Provisions, Navy." His ruling is sustained by the Assistant Comptroller.

On the question whether the amount of tuition fees charged by an automobile school for instruction furnished to an enlisted man to enable him to become an expert chauffeur and to obtain a local license to run an automobile, owned and used by the government, are chargeable against the appropriation, "Transportation of the Army and Its Supplies," the Auditor of the War Department decided the charge should be against the appropriation, "Incidental Expenses, Q.M. Department," and not against the transportation appropriation. Assistant Comptroller Mitchell rules that the charge should be paid out of the appropriation for contingencies of the Army, but the expenditure must be specifically ordered by the Secretary of War.

The Assistant Comptroller considers unnecessary the request of a Navy paymaster for information as to the mileage to be credited certain enlisted men of the U.S.S. Tacoma in their discharge at the New York Navy Yard. The Assistant Comptroller says the request was superfluous, as the paymaster could have ascertained the mileage from railway guides and Army distance tables. If the men mentioned were last enlisted at the places given and shall be discharged within a reasonable time at New York on account of the expiration of enlistment, the travel pay should be computed at the rate of four cents a mile.

The Treasury Department Circular 52, series 1907, discontinued the practice of requiring public creditors to receipt for moneys in advance of actual payment. The Secretary of the Navy authorized the commissary to accept advance receipts in view of the continued inspection of the commissary funds by the Naval Academy Board of Audit. Comptroller Tracewell decides the Secretary is wrong and that the provisions of the Treasury circular cannot be waived. The Acting Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, in his opinion to the Comptroller, said that the general inspectors of the Pay Corps inspect quarterly the accounts of each disbursing officer of the Navy, and there is no reason to believe that their examination is less efficient than that of the Academy Auditing Board.

Assistant Comptroller Mitchell, in passing upon the pay to which Chief Boatswain's Mate John Crowley is entitled on being placed on the retired list, says that "the allowances to which retired enlisted men of the Navy are entitled are separate from and in addition to the pay to which they were entitled. The term 'pay' used in the Act of Feb. 6, 1909 (35 Stat. 600), does not include allowances."

The Auditor disallowed the claim of Louis Dieckman for pay as mess sergeant while serving with Co. M, 4th U.S. Inf., on the ground that the records did not show that he so served. Capt. M. S. Jarvis, commanding Co. M, stated that he appointed the claimant, then Q.M. sergeant, to perform the duty of mess sergeant, but did not consider it necessary to make a formal record of the appointment. The Assistant Comptroller, in view of the fact that the Act of May 11, 1908, does not specify how mess sergeants shall be appointed, thinks the mess pay should be allowed on the certificate of the company C.O. The Assistant Comptroller decides that transportation should be paid for, although obtained on stolen and forged requests. The requests in question were stolen from the Navy recruiting station, 87 South street, New York, by ex-Chief Yeoman Williams, who has been arrested and convicted. The Comptroller's office has no jurisdiction over the question whether the officer from whom the requests were stolen should be held responsible in his property returns.

Assistant Comptroller Mitchell decides that the appropriation for the burial of indigent ex-Union soldiers dying within the limits of the District of Columbia is not available for the burial of honorably discharged Army nurses. The decision was rendered in connection with the death of Sarah E. Thompson, a nurse and spy in the Civil War, who died in Washington April 22, 1909, and was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery.

The Assistant Comptroller declines to change his views given on April 24 last as to pay for Paymr. Henry deF. Mei and Lieut. H. H. Royall, while temporarily absent from the U.S.S. Kearsarge on leave, though a reconsideration was asked for by the former officer in view of a provision in the Naval Appropriation Act of March 3, 1909, relative to leaves. Mr. Mitchell says he did not understand previously that his decision had been given as to

pay actually paid, as had that been the case he would have had no authority to give such decision, his authority in rendering advance decisions to disbursing officers being limited to payments to be made.

The Chief of Ordnance of the Army requested that authority be granted to retain sufficient funds from the proceeds of sales of useless ordnance material to meet the cost of printing catalogs, etc., connected with such sales. Comptroller Tracewell holds that the Auditor is without authority to effect what would amount to a transfer settlement of funds from one appropriation to another; but the expenses incident to the sale of useless material may be paid before the proceeds are deposited in the Treasury. The disbursing officer handling the proceeds of such sales may therefore meet the cost of printing, where it is done by the Public Printer, by means of a deposit to the credit of the proper appropriation.

Assistant Comptroller Mitchell upholds the action of the Auditor, who disallowed a payment of \$120 made by Lieut. E. L. Hooper, 12th Inf., Q.M., for the removal and reinterment of the remains of five soldiers of the Mexican war. To insure the perpetual care of their graves they were removed from Lakeside Cemetery in Buffalo to the post cemetery at Fort Niagara. The law, it is held, provides for the burial of soldiers, but there is no authorization for further expenditure for reburial.

The Auditor for the Navy Department disallowed payments of \$12,326 made by A. E. Gove, former master of the U.S. naval auxiliary Alexander, for coal and payments to the ship's crew, made upon recommendation of a board convened in 1906 by Rear Admiral J. H. Dayton, U.S.N., as commander of the Philippine Squadron. On appeal Assistant Comptroller Mitchell goes over the separate items of disallowance, and finds a difference in favor of the appellant, Gove, of \$3,917.27; upholding the disallowance of the balance, \$8,408.73.

Lieut. Col. W. W. Robinson, jr., Deputy Q.M.G., U.S.A., entered into a contract with Joseph N. Snellenberg, of Philadelphia, for furnishing various articles of furniture. They were to be delivered before April 15, 1909, ten per cent. of each payment to be reserved until final settlement. The contract provided for an increase of twenty per cent. in the amount of articles furnished during its continuance, and under this clause a number of small increase orders were made, which have not yet all been delivered. The contractor asked payment of the ten per cent. retained without waiting for the delivery and acceptance of the articles not yet furnished under the twenty per cent. increase. This, Assistant Comptroller Mitchell holds, is not authorized.

DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

LIEUT. COL. E. M. WEAVER, U.S.A., CHIEF OF DIVISION. The following rulings of the War Department are announced by the Division of Militia Affairs, May 25:

In rifle practice, after a man has fired his two sighting shots, the record firing is commenced, and each group of five consecutive shots constitutes a string and must be so counted. It is not allowable to select any group of five shots in a continuous line of shots and call such selected group a string.

The estimated cost of the canvas bedding roll mentioned in Circular No. 22, War Department, current series, is \$6.66. The rolls are not yet available for issue either to the Regular Army or the Organized Militia, but, when a sufficient supply shall have been obtained by the Quartermaster General to admit of their being furnished to the militia, they could be obtained by the states and territories only as a charge against their allotments under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or as a sale for cash under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law.

The Act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, authorizes the Secretary of War to sell, upon requests of the governors of the several states and territories, such magazine rifles belonging to the United States as are not necessary for the equipment of the Army and Organized Militia, for the use of rifle clubs formed under regulations prepared by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and approved by the Secretary of War. It is not seen, therefore, why the question of a state carrying a stock of arms should be raised. It is contemplated by the law cited that rifle clubs desiring to purchase arms should forward their requests therefor to the Adjutant General of the state for approval by the governor and transmitted to the War Department. A club desiring to purchase arms under the law cited, in forwarding to the Adjutant General of the state a request for such arms as are desired, should transmit therewith a certificate from the secretary of the National Rifle Association of America, showing the eligibility of the club to purchase the arms.

CORPS OF U.S. CIVIL ENGINEERS.

H.R. 10029, introduced in the House on May 24 by Representative Slayden, seeks to create a Bureau of Harbors and Waterways under the Department of Commerce and Labor, to be officered by a Corps of United States Civil Engineers. This Bureau would take over all the river and harbor work now in charge of the War Department, and the proposed Corps would consist of the following: One chief engineer, at a salary of \$10,000; 4 associate chief engineers, at \$7,500; 9 to 11 department engineers at \$6,000; 50 division engineers at \$4,000, not over 100 resident engineers at \$2,700; all the above to be known as officers, and to be appointed by the President. In addition the bill provides for not to exceed 200 first assistant engineers at \$1,800, and not over 250 second assistant engineers at \$1,200, whose appointments shall be made upon examination. It is provided that officers from the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, may be assigned to temporary duty in the new corps. The bill provides further:

Sec. 12. That in establishing the Corps of United States Civil Engineers, the Chief Engineer may be assigned by the President from the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, but of not lower rank than lieutenant colonel in said military corps. Half of the associate chief engineers may be assigned from the military corps, but of not lower rank than major in said corps. Four of nine, four of ten, or five of eleven of the department engineers may be assigned from the military corps, but of not lower rank than captain in said corps. Twenty of the division engineers may be assigned from the military corps, but of not lower rank than first lieutenant in said corps. Twenty-five of the resident engineers may be assigned from the military corps, from those holding the rank of second lieutenant with not less than one year of service in the Corps of Engineers of the Army. Such assignments, except that of Chief Engineer, may be made by the President upon the recommendation of the commission and board hereinafter provided, and all officers so assigned shall be subject to all rules and shall perform all duties as though actually commissioned in the Corps of U.S. Civil Engineers. Engineers from the Army assigned to duty in the Corps of U.S. Civil Engineers shall take rank alternately, except in the grade of

associate chief engineer, with the civilians commissioned in this corps, and shall receive only the pay of officers of the Army on detached duty until such time as they may be commissioned in this corps as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 13. That engineers from the Army who may be assigned to this corps shall, at the expiration of four years from the passage of this act, resume their connection with the Army without impairment of rank, unless meantime they elect to remain in this corps. Engineers from the Army who elect to remain in this corps may resign their commissions in the Army and be commissioned by the President in the positions occupied by such officers at the time of their resignation from the Army.

A commission composed of three Army engineers and three civilian engineers is provided for, for the formulation of rules and regulations for the government of the proposed new corps.

The Philippine tariff bill was finally passed by the House May 24, after several previous efforts had been made to put it through, but which failed because of the lack of a quorum.

In the House a bill, H.R. 9961, was introduced on May 20 by Mr. Bates, authorizing ensigns' commissions for midshipmen upon graduation from a four-years' course at the U.S. Naval Academy.

MIDSHIPMEN WIN FROM 71ST N.Y.

In the final rifle match of the season with outside commands, the team of the U.S. Naval Academy won decisively from the team of the 71st Regiment, New York National Guard, on May 22, by 77 points, the score being 2,529 to 2,452. Sergeant George Doyle, of the visitors, one of the best shots in the country, made the highest score on his team, 221 points, while Midshipman W. W. Smith, with 227 points, made the best individual score in the match. It is only fair to say that the 71st Regiment men for two years have been without any range to practice upon, Creedmoor having been closed, and no new range to take its place yet being available for practice.

The shooting was at the slow fire at the 200, 600 and 800 yard ranges, and 220 yards at rapid fire. Smith made a wonderful showing, making a perfect score at the 800 yard range. He ran the string of fifteen shots, each one a bull's-eye. There were fifteen shots at the 600 and 800 yard range, and ten at the other two. The midshipmen secured a comfortable lead at all the ranges.

The match was for the possession of the trophy cup offered by Lieut. Col. J. Hollis Wells, of the 71st. The first match was shot in 1906, and the New Yorkers won. The following year, the Naval Academy was victorious, and last year the visitors again won. Consequently, the cup has been won by each team in alternate years since the contest began. The match on May 22 was shot under disagreeable conditions. There was much rain and at times the shooting had to be suspended. The work of both teams was better at the longer ranges, and the most decisive lead was won by the midshipmen at the 200 yard rapid fire. The scores in detail follow:

MIDSHIPMEN.					
A, S.F., 200; B, R.F., 200; C, S.F., 600; D, S.F., 800; E, totals.					
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
Brown	41	37	66	63	207
Bradley	44	41	65	72	222
Roesch	43	42	66	69	220
H. G. Smith	39	29	71	73	212
Ruhl	43	37	70	68	218
W. W. Smith	41	39	72	75	227
Parr	42	34	65	59	200
Badger	38	42	68	69	217
Lang	45	31	61	55	192
Thomas	35	38	68	68	209
Brand	41	38	61	63	203
Davis	44	30	67	61	202
Totals	496	438	800	795	2,529
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.					
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
Sergeant Doyle	42	40	69	70	221
Lieutenant Westerman	42	38	64	63	207
Captain Huen	41	29	67	71	208
Corporal Griffith	39	32	70	65	206
Captain Wells	37	31	66	66	200
Major Beckman	36	24	66	63	189
Sergeant Potter	41	37	63	60	201
Sergeant Spies	40	39	60	66	205
Major Bruch	41	23	69	65	198
Captain Eben	42	33	67	58	200
Captain Corwin	41	36	65	71	213
Lieutenant Thompson	44	31	59	70	204
Totals	486	393	785	788	2,452

STANDING OF U.S.N.A. CLASS OF 1907.

The relative standing of the midshipmen of the third and final section of the class of 1907, as determined from the examinations conducted upon the conclusion of the required service afloat, was announced on May 25 by the Naval Academy authorities. There were 73 midshipmen in this section which was graduated from the Academy on June 6, 1907, but this number has been reduced by one, through dismissal for improper conduct. The complete membership of the class of 1907 was more than two hundred, but because of the demand for younger officers on the new ships it was divided into three sections, according to order of merit. The first section of 87 members was graduated in September, 1906; the second section was graduated in February, 1907, and the third section in June of the same year.

In the list given below the authorities state there are several deficient midshipmen, and it is probable that these will be dropped back into the next lower class.

The figures in the list below give the final aggregate of six years, on a maximum of 840.

1. Galloway, R. S., 643.88; 2. Hinkamp, C. N., 643.59; 3. Ewing, E. A., 641.93; 4. Torlinski, M. J., 638.94; 5. McConnell, R. F., 638; 6. Jewell, J. W., 634.93; 7. Stewart, R. R., 634.07; 8. Montgomery, R. L., 633.53; 9. Hovey, C. E., 632.65; 10. Joerns, G., 631.80; 11. Parker, R. C., 631.24; 12. Bratton, L. E., 631.14; 13. Allen, E. G., 629.93; 14. Lofquist, E. A., 629.58; 15. Brooks, J. H., 628.78; 16. Gearing, H. C., jr., 628.29; 17. Johnstone, H. H., 627.65; 18. Murray, J. McC., 627.47; 19. Tod, E. W., 626.73; 20. Thomson, T. A., jr., 625.64; 21. Clark, V. E., 625.34; 22. Amnden, W. F., 625.06; 23. Sherlock, W. E., 625; 24. Simpson, G. W., 623.92; 25. Smith, R. R., 623.76; 26. Henderson, S. L., 623.56; 27. Norton, H. H., 622.97; 28. Keller, C. H., 622.06; 29. Miles, A. H., 621.88; 30. Ritter, H. C., 621.84; 31. Gillmor, R. E., 621.51; 32. Baer, J., 621.37; 33. Krakow, C. C., 621.15; 34. Parker, J., jr., 620.29; 35. Williams, E. H., 618.94; 36. Pousland, C. F., 618.24;

37. Cox, J. F., 616.79; 38. Dichman, G. C., 616.53; 39. Stevenson, F. T., 616.29; 40. Barker, G. N., 616.07.
 41. McClure, H. A., 616.06; 42. Windsor, C. C., 615.76; 43. Gulliver, L. J., 614.71; 44. Nichols, N. L., 614.49; 45. Vossler, F. A., 613.88; 46. Baughman, C. C., 613.78; 47. Coffman, R. B., 612.72; 48. Ingram, J. H., 612.47; 49. Clement, E. F., 611.64; 50. Scheibla, L. C., 610.64.
 51. Heim, S. F., 609.70; 52. Dallas, G. M., 605.97; 53. Almy, E. D., 605.14; 54. Montess, W. R., 602.53; 55. Gross, R. F., 602.18; 56. Conditt, J. H., 600.93; 57. Austin, L. H., 600.38; 58. Lynch, C. McK., 599.31; 59. Bellinger, P. N. L., 598.89; 60. Mallison, W. T., 598.56; 61. Griffiths, P. O., 597.65; 62. White, N. H. Jr., 594.77; 63. Strait, B. A., 594.53; 64. Holliday, S. E., 594.51; 65. Jones, H. A., 593.95; 66. Knorr, F. M., 593.20; 67. Clement, S. A., 591.07; 68. Pugh, C. E., 589.50; 69. Leonard, E. R., 588.45; 70. Welte, H. E., 586.45.
 71. Kittel, E. G., 581.46; 72. Bernard, R. F., 609.25.

CHANGES IN NAVY REGULATIONS NO. 3.

Navy Department,
 Washington, D.C., May 18, 1909.

The following changes in the "Regulations for the Government of the Navy of the United States," 1909 edition, having been approved by the President, are hereby ordered to be made immediately upon the receipt of this order.

G. V. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

We note editorially the chief results of the changed Regulations and give below a resumé of the essential changes. Where paragraphs are given verbatim we quote:

Article 3. Strike out paragraph 9.
 Article 4. Amend to provide that the duties of the Bureau of Yards and Docks shall include the inspection of public works, when done by contract.

Article 5. Paragraph 5, amend to read: "It shall have control of the Naval Observatory, Nautical Almanac, Compass Office, Hydrographic Office and wireless apparatus and stations."

Article 6. Paragraph 1, ninth and tenth lines, strike out the words "Nautical Almanac and Compass Office." Strike out paragraph 11, and substitute a provision that the Bureau of Navigation "shall have the general direction of all coaling depots outside of navy yards and stations not having a pay officer or general storekeeper, and shall advise the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts as to the quantity of fuel to be maintained at each. When practicable, it shall furnish naval coilers for the transportation of fuel upon the request of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and shall regulate the movements of such vessels. It shall be charged with all that pertains to the location of naval code depots. Requests for services and supplies required for the maintenance of coal depots under its direction, as above indicated, shall be submitted to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts for action through the Bureau of Navigation."

"(12) When water is to be transported for the use of ships, the Bureau of Navigation shall advise the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts in the same manner as for fuel, and transportation will be made in naval tank ships under the direction of the former Bureau, or in chartered merchant vessels by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, as the circumstances may require."

Article 7. "Paragraph 1, after the word 'the' in the second line, insert the words 'Naval Gun Factories' adding the factory to matters in control of the Bureau of Ordnance."

Article 8. Paragraph 1, amended to add to the duties of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, "and all that relates to the equipment of ships according to the Bureau's allowance list from time to time in force."

Article 10. "Add as paragraph 7: (7) At navy yards and naval stations having a pay officer or general storekeeper, coaling plant and issue of the supply and issue of water, together with the civilian personnel employed in connection therewith, shall be under its direction."

Article 485. "Strike out the words 'ordnance officer' in the fifth line and substitute therefor the words 'inspector of ordnance.'"

Article 522. In paragraph 2, adds in relation to purchase of coal rules to be followed when the method of weighing into lighters is adopted; where the amount is to be determined by weighing filled baskets, bags, etc.; and where coal is to be delivered through chutes or coal handling machinery.

Adds as paragraph 3 rules to be followed when coal is received by vessels of the Navy from a collier, whether chartered or Navy.

Article 606. "Strike out paragraph 5. Renumber paragraph 6, and amend to read: (6) At the end of the cruise he shall turn in the equipment and the construction books to the general storekeeper of the yard where the ship is put out of commission."

Article 608. Strike out paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, relating to delivery of coal. Paragraph 4, strike out the word "equipment" in last line.

Article 866. "Amend to read: He shall keep an account of the expenditure of coal for various purposes, and shall forward the coal report and the water report to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts at the end of each month and on going out of commission, and shall forward the coal efficiency report to the Bureau of Steam Engineering."

Article 893. "Paragraph 1, second line, strike out the words 'senior engineer officer' and substitute therefor the words 'manager and the inspector of machinery.' Paragraph 1, fifth line, strike out the words 'senior engineer officer' and substitute therefor the words 'inspector of machinery.'"

Paragraph 3 is amended to provide that the "inspector of machinery of the yard and the senior engineer officer of the ship" shall make a joint report to the commandant, etc., as to machinery of ship.

"Paragraph 4, second line, strike out the words 'senior engineer officer' and substitute therefor the words 'inspector of machinery.'"

Article 917. "Paragraph 2, eleventh and twelfth lines, strike out the words 'head of the yard department' and substitute therefor the words 'manager and inspectors.'"

Paragraph 3, add the following subparagraph: (g) Requests for work on a ship at a navy yard, in commission, shall be sent by the commanding officer to the commandant through the manager and inspectors, who will at once separate the items under 'ordinary repairs' and 'changes and alterations.' Should the inspector note any item of repairs which should not be made, or of which the results desired could be better accomplished by some alteration, he will send this or other pertinent comment to the manager. The manager, in consultation with the inspectors, will prepare his estimates of time and cost for the repairs requested, and transmit them via the inspector concerned to the commandant. A separate letter covering the 'changes and alterations' will be prepared by the manager after consultation with the inspector concerned and will be submitted with estimates of time, cost, recommendations and necessary plans, to the commandant, via the inspector."

Article 920. Paragraph 2, amend to provide that "Copies of the drawings of iron and steel ships shall also be kept in the offices of the manufacturing department at all working yards, and every change made in the ships shall be filed at the bureau and in the office of the manufacturing department."

Article 923. "Paragraph 1, first line, after the word 'departments' insert the words 'and inspectors.'"

Article 924. "Paragraph 1, third line, strike out the words 'by the head of the department having cognizance thereof.' Paragraph 2 is amended to provide that papers be forwarded through 'the manager and inspector,' instead of 'other departments concerned'; that memoranda as to work requiring investigation or consultation be sent by 'the inspector receiving the papers to the other inspectors concerned'; and that like procedure shall follow in the case of reports originating with 'the head of any yard department or inspector.'"

Article 1040. "Add as paragraph 8: When arrangements are being made for the purchase and delivery of coal on board, he shall enter into written agreement with the contractors or agents, before coal is purchased or delivered, specifying the

exact manner of delivery and method of accounting for the quantity. This agreement shall be subject to the approval of the commanding officer. (a) Where the weight is to be determined by measurement the cubic feet per ton shall be agreed upon by both parties before any coal is placed on board."

Article 1114. "Paragraph 1, second, third and fourth lines, strike out the words 'under the direction of the chief of bureau having charge of the construction and maintenance of buildings thereat.'"

Article 1152. "In the second line, strike out the words 'head of the department to which it pertains' and substitute therefor the words 'the inspector concerned.'"

Article 1154. "Paragraph 3, first line, strike out the word 'equipment' and substitute therefor the words 'for ships.'"

Article 1155. Paragraph 1, amend to read that supplies purchased during a current fiscal year shall be held "for consumption under the appropriation from which purchased." Eleventh and twelfth lines, strike out the words "of heads of departments."

Article 1156. Second line, after the word 'departments' insert the words "and inspectors."

Article 1157. Paragraph 6, amended to provide for "four copies" of the outfit and allowance list, for the general storekeeper, the manager, and inspector concerned, and the head of the ship department concerned, respectively."

Paragraph 7 amended to refer to repairs or alterations "authorized by the corresponding bureau; but the manager is charged with the preparation of the articles," etc.; and heavy or bulky articles shall remain in charge of "the manager," instead of "heads of departments," and "the manager" shall notify the general storekeeper of such articles.
 Paragraph 10, additional labor to place outfit and supplies on board ship shall be furnished by the "manufacturing department. Articles put on board ship before the arrival of the officers to be charged with their care shall be delivered, when directed by the commandant, to the manager," etc.

Article 1158. "Paragraph 2, first and second lines, strike out the words 'department concerned' and substitute therefor the words 'manufacturing department.'"

Article 1172. "Paragraph 2 (d), fourth line, strike out the words 'head of the yard department, preparing the requisition' and substitute therefor the words 'officer concerned.' Paragraph 2 (g), eighth line, strike out the words 'head of the department' and substitute therefor the word 'officer.'"

"Paragraph 5, amend to read: Upon the return of a requisition, showing definite action thereon, the general storekeeper shall notify, without delay, the officer concerned of the action taken, and upon the receipt of a notice from a purchasing pay officer of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts that an order for the delivery of articles on such requisition has been placed or a written contract entered into, the general storekeeper shall notify the officer concerned of the name of the contractor and the date that delivery is due."

Article 1175. "Paragraph 1, amend to read: The inspection of all ordinary articles shall, as before, be made by an officer attached to the manufacturing department, but any special articles or appliances shall be inspected by such officers as the commandant may direct, and calls for inspection shall be forwarded by the general storekeeper accordingly."

"Paragraph 2, first line, after the word 'department' insert the words 'and inspectors.'"

Paragraph 3 makes "the manager or inspector, as the case may be," responsible for inspection of supplies, etc.; instead of "the head of each yard department."

Article 1176. Paragraph 1, first and second lines, strike out "by the heads of yard departments"; ninth and tenth lines, strike out "head of the department, or his."

Article 1179. Paragraph 1, second and third lines, strike out "and approved by the heads of the departments to which they pertain." Paragraph 2, strike out entire paragraph.

Article 1180. Paragraph 2, first line, strike out "Heads of departments" and substitute therefor "Inspecting officers."

Article 1205. Paragraph 3, third and fourth lines, strike out "respective head of yard departments having cognizance of stores" and substitute therefor "general storekeeper."

Article 1209. Paragraph 2, amend to read: "Yard tugs and other craft shall be furnished supplies in store under stub requisitions signed by the captain of the yard."

Article 1213. Paragraph 1, amend to read: "Requisitions for work on board ships for any purpose shall be made by senior engineer officer of the ship." Paragraph 3, "the senior engineer officer," instead of "equipment officer," of the ship shall take up invoices, etc.

Article 1254. In paragraph 2, report is to be made through the "manager and inspector," instead of "heads of yard departments." In paragraph 3, repairs that exceed \$1,000, instead of \$500, are to be transmitted to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; and in paragraph 4, the commandant may order survey for repairs that do not exceed \$1,000, instead of \$500.

Article 1255. Paragraph 1, strike out "head of the department" and substitute "manager." Same in Article 1256.

Article 1257. Paragraph 2, second and third lines, strike out "transmitted to the general storekeeper" and substitute "prepared."

Article 1262. Paragraph 1 (b), the commandant shall detail "a sufficient number of commissioned officers to serve until properly relieved; and for each survey requested one of these officers shall serve." Strike out subparagraph (c).

Article 1263. Paragraph 2, eighth line, strike out "head of the yard department concerned" and substitute "manager."

Article 1268. Paragraph 1, last line, strike out "yard department having cognizance" and substitute "manager or the inspector concerned."

Article 1269. Paragraph 1, third line, strike out "head of yard department concerned" and substitute "manager."

Article 1273. Paragraph 3, third line, strike out "head of department of yards and docks" and substitute "inspector of public works."

Article 1273. Second and third lines, strike out "in any department of" and substitute "at." Fourth line, strike out "head of department concerned" and substitute "manager."

Article 1276. Second line, strike out "a head of a yard department" and substitute "the commandant."

Article 1324. Paragraph 2, fourth and fifth lines, strike out "by the heads of the several departments."

Article 1507. "Paragraph 1, amend to read: All communications from the Department, or its bureaus relating to matters under the cognizance of a commandant, shall be addressed to him, except as provided in paragraphs 2 and 7 of this article, and shall be acted upon by endorsement or otherwise as he shall direct. Such letters as require it shall be forwarded to the yard departments and inspectors concerned in the order indicated by the endorsement, who shall also file the office in which the correspondence shall be finally lodged. In case a letter, which is referred to one or more offices, is found to concern another office, it shall be the duty of the head of the office to which it is referred to bring it officially to the attention of such other office."

"Paragraph 2, amend to read: Purely formal and perfunctory letters emanating from or intended for bureaus or yard departments or inspectors, also letters of a purely technical character, which require no consideration or action by the commandant, shall be addressed to the official concerned, and sent direct to him. In cases where the work or articles under the cognizance of bureaus, other than the one from which the communication emanates, are concerned, a duplicate of the letter shall be sent direct to the inspector concerned. All other letters concerning yard departments shall be addressed to the commandant, who shall, in case he does not himself decide upon the matter, forward them to the official concerned. Heads of the yard departments or inspectors may, however, appeal to the Navy Department from a decision of the commandant."

"Paragraph 6, third line, strike out the words 'by the bureau's representative.'"

Paragraph 7, amend to read: The bureaus may communicate direct with heads of departments and inspectors at a navy yard on matters duly authorized and of which the commandant has knowledge.

"Paragraph 8, third line, after the word 'department' insert the words 'or inspectors.'"

"Paragraph 11, third line, strike out the words 'head of the yard department concerned' and substitute therefor the words 'manager and the inspector concerned.'"

Article 1522. Paragraph 5, that the rules shall not apply to coal notices issued by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, instead of Bureau of Equipment.

Article 1547. Add paragraphs providing that the commandant of a navy yard shall call the attention of the bureau

concerned to such of its instructions with regard to inspection of its material or caring for special stores as are considered impracticable, with a view to a modification. The care and management of coaling plants shall become the responsibility of the nearest commandant.

Article 1563. Paragraph 2, seventh and eighth lines, strike out "head of the yard department to which the shop belongs" and substitute "manager."

Article 1566. Paragraph 5, the captain of a yard shall "have charge of" and inspect condition of engines and fire apparatus, etc.

Article 1569. Paragraph 1, third line, strike out "bureaus" and substitute "departments." Strike out paragraphs 2 and 3. Paragraph 6 (new number), amend to provide that the head of department concerned, or some person authorized to represent him, "or an officer designated by the commandant," shall make inspections required without delay. Paragraph 7 (new number), amend to read: "Heads of departments and inspectors shall make to the commandant such suggestions in the line of their profession as they consider for the interests of the Service."

Article 1570. Paragraph 1, second and third lines, strike out "of equipment, ordnance, steam, engineering, and supplies and accounts." Third and fourth lines from top of page 403, strike out the words "head of department of construction and repair," and substitute therefor the word "manager."

Chapter XXXVII., section 4, strike out the heading "Engineer Officers," and substitute therefor the words "Inspecting Officers."

Article 1571. "Strike out and substitute the following:

"(1) Inspectors are assigned to the commandant and shall report to him direct in all questions of dispute which cannot be satisfactorily adjusted between themselves and the head of the manufacturing department, but their reports and consultations on the character of work and method of procedure should be to and with the manager."

"(2) The inspectors shall be considered, under the direction of the commandant, as a connecting link between the bureaus and the work being done under the cognizance of the bureaus."

"(3) The inspectors shall have full authority to make reports concerning the workmanship and condition of material in connection with work under the cognizance of the various bureaus; and shall report whenever necessary to the commandant with respect to the general method of performing the work and the manner of caring for special material and appliances under the general cognizance of the bureaus."

"(4) Every facility for the inspection and test of work in all stages shall be furnished the inspectors by the manager, not only in the shops, but in the drafting rooms, clerks' offices, and on shipboard, and they shall be furnished by the manager with such assistance as may be required."

"(5) If the progress of work on ships or elsewhere is not being done to the satisfaction of the inspector he shall immediately inform the immediate foreman or master mechanic in charge of the shop or work, stating his objection, and carry the matter immediately to the manager, if necessary."

"(6) It shall be the duty of the inspectors to keep in close touch with the work and to inform themselves fully of what is going on. It shall equally be the duty of the manager of the manufacturing department to afford to inspectors complete access to all work in progress and to all plans and correspondence relative thereto."

"(7) The inspectors shall see that all material and machinery is properly cared for, manufactured, repaired, or installed. They will inspect the work in progress on board ship in conjunction with the ship's inspecting officer concerned."

"(8) Any necessary deviations from drawings and instructions for work, which have received the approval of the bureau concerned, must be reported to that bureau either through or by the inspector."

"(9) The inspectors shall, by frequent inspections, keep themselves informed concerning the condition of all machinery and property on vessels in ordinary and make the reports as required by Articles 1590 and 1591."

"(10) Inspectors and managers shall make such inspections of yard craft as may be necessary on the request of the captain of the yard, making report thereupon direct to him."

"(11) When instruments of precision, nautical instruments, tools, and articles of special character are ordered shipped, they shall be passed upon by the inspector concerned before shipment."

"(12) The inspectors of minor repairs on board ships in commission shall be detailed by the commanding officer. They shall be governed by the rules and methods prescribed for inspectors at navy yards, whom they shall keep informed as to the progress and condition of work."

"(13) Ship work of an unsatisfactory character shall be immediately reported to the inspector at the yard and to the manager."

"(14) Extensive repairs or alterations on board ships in commission shall be inspected in such manner as the commandant may direct."

Article 1572. "Strike out and substitute the following: The inspector of machinery shall cause to be inspected quarterly all boilers at the stations and report to the commandant their condition and the steam pressure to which they may be safely subjected, and he shall make at least four such inspections as in his opinion will add to their safety and efficiency. When changes and repairs to the boilers are recommended by him, the commandant shall forward his recommendations to the bureau having cognizance."

Article 1573. "Strike out and substitute the following:

"(1) The inspector of ordnance shall make frequent inspections of the ordnance articles in the care and custody of either the manager or general storekeeper. Should he deem the condition of any article such as to require attention or overhauling, he shall so inform the manager or the general storekeeper, as the case may be."

"(2) He shall exercise more than usual care as to the condition of sights, mounts, guns, torpedoes, and instruments of precision; and shall inspect and pass upon all that are ordered for shipment after selection by the Bureau of Ordnance, certifying to the general storekeeper in writing that they are fit for issue."

Article 1574. "Strike out and substitute the following:

"(1) The inspector of public works shall, in consultation with the manager and the inspector concerned, prepare the details of design and the specifications of all public works."

"(2) Should the Navy Department decide that any civil engineering work shall be done by contract, either wholly or in part, the inspector of public works shall superintend the work, make estimates as the work progresses, of the proportion completed, and certify and sign all bills, if the work is done in accordance with the terms of the contract."

"Section 7, strike out the heading 'Naval Constructor' and substitute therefor the words 'The Manager.'"

Insert new article, as follows: Article 1578.

"(1) The manager of the manufacturing department shall be the naval constructor at the navy yard, and he shall also have general superintendence and charge of the construction and repair of all ships."

"(2) All shops, foundries, power, light and heating plants, drafting rooms and general yard appliances necessary in the process of manufacturing and construction and repair of ships shall be under his control."

"(3) He shall control all labor in the navy yard, except that of the medical department, of the general storekeeper, and of the provisions and clothing depot. He shall execute the orders of the commandant regarding all original work or repairs, and such instructions as may be received from the several bureaus concerning the work under their cognizance."

"(4) He shall have charge of all cars, cranes, locomotives and general yard appliances, and be responsible for the efficient working of the same."

"(5) He shall not commence original work for bureaus, other than the Bureau of Construction and Repair, without consultation and agreement with the inspector concerned, unless such work is specially ordered by a bureau or by the commandant."

"(6) He shall institute one pay roll for all navy yard workmen under his supervision and that of the inspectors."

"(7) He shall inform inspecting officers when work on job orders, involving work done for bureaus other than the Bureau of Construction and Repair, is begun."

"(8) He shall stop the progress of the work on the demand of an inspector when not satisfactory to the latter, until the question is settled, either by mutual agreement or by orders of the commandant."

"(9) He shall supply to the inspectors, upon request, draftsman or laborers whenever necessary, charging cost of same against the appropriation of the bureau concerned."

"(10) He shall supply to the captain of the yard, whenever required, such labor as may be necessary to enable him to carry out his police duties or for cleaning the yard, and such labor shall be chargeable to the appropriations of the Bureau of Yards and Docks."

"(11) He shall direct the inspections of ordinary supplies." Article 1578. "Renumber article 1579, and amend paragraph 1 to read: He shall conform to the instructions he may receive from the commandant for such construction and repair, being furnished with copies of orders and contracts relating thereto. If, in the course of the repair of any vessel, defects are discovered that were not previously known which will be likely to increase the expense or delay the work, he shall immediately report the same to the commandant for further instructions, suggesting such modifications as may diminish the expense or increase the utility of the work."

Article 1579. "Renumber 1580. Section 8, strike out entire section."

Article 1585. Paragraph 6, third and fourth lines, strike out "head of department concerned" and substitute "manager."

Article 1587. Paragraph 5, first line, after the word "department" insert the words "and inspectors." Paragraph 6, third line, after word "department" insert the words "or inspectors."

Article 1590. Strike out entire article, and substitute the following:

"Article 1590. Heads of yard departments and inspectors shall be charged with the care and preservation of the vessel and of all property remaining on board under the cognizance of their respective bureaus. They may, on the written approval of the commandant, have removed and stored on shore, ready for prompt return to the ship, such articles in whole or in part as, in their judgment, will there be best safeguarded against loss or damage. They shall take the necessary steps to protect the property for which they are responsible from deterioration or injury."

Article 1591. Insert new article, as follows: "Article 1591. Each shall inspect the vessels in ordinary semi-monthly (or cause one of his assistants to do so), and shall report to the captain of the yard, on the 15th and 30th of the month, the result of such inspection, so far as relates to his department."

Old Article 1591. Renumber 1592.

Old Article 1592. "Renumber 1593, and amend to read: When a ship in ordinary is moved for repairs, the expense of the labor for moving shall be paid from funds of that bureau which requires the ship to be moved."

Old Article 1593. Strike out entire article.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The steam lighter *Seabury*, which has the air compressor outfit on board for the raising of the U.S.S. *Yankee*, broke one of her shafts ten days ago and is at New London for a new shaft. Progress is being made in stopping the holes in the sunken steamer, so that the air will stay in and she will eventually rise, the wreckers say. The fore and aft sections of the ship have recently been cleared of water, but the boiler room section still is to be given attention.

The seventh annual memorial military field mass in honor of the dead of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States was celebrated at the navy yard, New York, May 23, in the presence of a throng estimated at 30,000 on the parade grounds in front of the marine barracks. The ceremonies passed without a hitch or an unpleasant incident of any sort. The altar was decorated with palms and flowers, while just behind it was an American flag. From the top of each of four white columns that stood at each corner of the altar other flags were displayed. The singing was in charge of Prof. Albert S. Caswell, who drilled the choir of seventy voices for several weeks for the service. There were also several brass bands present to take part in the service, the two most prominent being the navy yard band and the Police Department band. The choir was massed around the altar, the music that accompanied the singing being furnished by musicians from the band of the 69th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., under Bandmaster Bayne. About 10,000 uniformed men participated in the ceremonies, and these included U.S. bluejackets and marines, men from the U.S.A., the 69th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., Spanish War Veterans, Knights of Columbus, etc. The uniformed bodies and the various patriotic and civic organizations that participated were all in place at the appointed hour. The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. Father Eugene E. McDonald, U.S.N., chaplain of the receiving ship *Hancock*, his assistants being the Rev. Father John P. Chidwick, chaplain of the old battleship *Maine*, who acted as deacon; the Rev. Father M. C. Gleason, chaplain of the battleship *Connecticut*, flagship of the Atlantic Fleet, who was the sub-deacon; and the Rev. Dr. John F. Nash, of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Brooklyn, who was master of ceremonies. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father John L. Belford.

The *Buffalo* will leave San Francisco on May 29 for a trip to the Asiatic Station and return. The following is the vessel's itinerary, the dates are approximate, but the schedule will be followed as closely as possible, the first date being that of arrival and the second that of departure: San Francisco, May 29; Honolulu, June 6, June 13; Guam, June 26, June 27; Woosung, July 4, July 7; Manila, July 12, July 25; Guam, July 31, Aug. 4; Honolulu, Aug. 18, Aug. 23; San Francisco, Aug. 29.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a request from officers and men of the Marine Corps that a campaign badge be issued to members of the organization who served in Cuba with the Army of Pacification. The Army is to receive such a badge for the same service, and it would seem to be a consistent recognition of good service to provide a badge for the officers and men of the Marine Corps who served in Cuba. The Secretary has the matter under consideration.

When the U.S.S. *Mississippi* arrived at Natchez, May 20 she received a great welcome, as she did at other ports, and an elaborate program of entertainment was arranged. The local reception committee immediately went aboard, accompanied by Mayor Benbrook, who officially turned over to Captain Fremont the keys of the city. Magnificent presents were showered upon the officers and sailors alike by the citizens of Natchez. All the clubs, hotels, exchanges, theaters and some private houses' doors were wide open, and one of the fine old ante-bellum residences was converted into a shore headquarters for the use of Captain Fremont and his brother officers. Open house was the order of the day. Visitors flocked to the ship from all directions, and on May 23 it is estimated that some 18,000 visitors had been aboard. The city was in the gayest of attire. Automobile rides, parades and receptions, balls, parties and theatricals and visitors aboard ship, kept officers and men busy. Col. William A. Montgomery, a veteran of two wars, on May 22 presented to Captain Fremont a flag captured from the U.S. gunboat *Petrel* by Gen. Wirt Adams, Cavalry, in Yazoo River, on April 22, 1864. A group of little children appropriately costumed, and headed by Uncle Sam himself, saluted the flag and sang "America." The *Mississippi* left the hospitable port of Natchez on May 25 for New Orleans, making the run of 297 miles in fourteen hours, a best record on the *Mississippi* for big vessels. Every town on the route tried to outdo the other in celebrating the

passage of the *Mississippi*. Whistles shrieked, guns boomed and flags were dipped at almost every habitation. The *Mississippi*, it is reported, was never in any danger of running aground. The shallowest place was forty-three and a half feet and in some spots a twenty-fathom line could not reach bottom. Captain Fremont expressed much gratification at the trip. Speaking of the entire voyage, he said the thing that impressed him most was the love of the Southern people for the central government and their unsectional patriotism.

Comdr. J. H. Gibbons, U.S.N., just relieved from duty as naval attaché at the United States Embassy in London, has been ordered to take command of the cruiser *Charleston*, flagship of the first division of the Pacific Fleet in Asiatic waters. He will relieve Comdr. H. S. Knapp, who is ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

The armored cruiser *Montana*, which, with her sister ship, the *North Carolina*, was hurried from Cuba to Turkish waters, at the outbreak of the Armenian troubles in Asia Minor, has sailed from Alexandria to visit the ports of Latakia, Tripoli and Beirut, on the Syrian coast. The *North Carolina* remains at Mersina.

The Navy Department has heard nothing official of a story which the newspapers have been making the most of, to the effect that Comdr. E. W. Eberle, U.S.N., commandant of the Yerba Buena Training Station, came near getting into trouble with the Federal shipping laws in his eagerness to follow the instructions of the Navy Department and greet Vice Admiral Sotokichi Uriu, of the Japanese navy, with all due honor on that distinguished Oriental's arrival in San Francisco on May 21. According to press reports, Charles A. Stephens, chief boarding officer in the customs service, accused Commander Eberle of a violation of the Federal regulations and of etiquette, and with spiriting away the Japanese Vice Admiral without allowing Stephens an opportunity of meeting and officially welcoming him to this country. It appears that Mr. Stephens considered that the Treasury Department and not the Navy Department should be the branch of the Federal government to extend an official welcome in this case, and that through him as its representative his department had been slighted. He threatened to invoke the shipping laws, according to one report, and to charge Commander Eberle with smuggling a Japanese into this country.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.

Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

Chiefs of Naval Bureaus, address Washington, D.C.:

Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, Bureau of Yards and Docks.
Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, Bureau of Equipment.
Rear Admiral John E. Pillsbury, Bureau of Navigation.
Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Bureau of Ordnance.
Engineer-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone, Chief, Bureau of Steam Engineering.
Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, Bureau of Construction and Repair.
Paymr. Gen. Eustace B. Rogers, Bureau Supplies and Accounts.
Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are late movements of vessels of the Navy, later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Montana, arrived Beirut, Syria, May 27.
Mississippi, sailed from New Orleans, La., for Pensacola, Fla., May 27.
Wolverine, arrived Ashtabula, Ohio, May 27.
Hannibal, sailed from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va., May 25.
Nanshan, sailed from Cavite, P.I., for Hong Kong, China, May 25.
Brutus, sailed from Bradford, R.I., for Hampton Roads, Va., May 25.
Rainbow, Bainbridge, Barry, Chaucey and Dale, sailed May 26 from Cavite, P.I., for Nagasaki, Japan.
Buffalo, arrived San Francisco, Cal., May 26.
Des Moines, sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., for Boston, Mass., May 26.
Marietta, arrived Bocas del Toro, Panama, May 26.
Iris, arrived Guam May 27.
Blakely, arrived Norfolk, Va., May 27.
Lebanon, sailed from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va., May 27.
West Virginia and *Maryland*, sailed from Bremerton, Wash., for Seattle, Wash., May 27.
West Virginia and *Maryland*, arrived at Seattle May 27.
Mississippi, arrived at Pensacola May 28.
Brutus and *Nero*, arrived at Hampton Roads, May 27.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 25, 1909.

Appointment in the Navy.

James D. MacNair, of New York, to be chaplain in the Navy, from May 20, 1909, to fill a vacancy.

Nominations sent to the Senate May 26, 1909.

Promotion in Navy.

Rear Admiral William P. Potter, U.S.N., to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, with the rank of rear admiral, for a period of four years from July 1, 1909, vice Rear Admiral John E. Pillsbury, resigned.

Nominations sent to the Senate May 27, 1909.

Capt. Herbert Winslow to be rear admiral.
Comdr. William Braunsreuther to be captain.

NAVY DEATHS.

Harold Franklin Dillon, apprentice seaman, died May 7, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.
Ernest Fleming, gunner's mate, 1st class, died March 22, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. *Relief*.
William Henry Hodges, ordinary seaman, died May 8, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.
Daniel Jones, oiler, died Feb. 22, 1909, while a deserter from the U.S.S. *Georgia* at Sydney, Australia.
Travis Milton Krykendall, ordinary seaman, died May 4, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.
Joseph W. Miller, rear admiral, U.S.N., retired, died April 25, 1909, in East Orange, N.J.
John Thompson, private, U.S.M.C., died (date unknown), between Feb. 13 and May 4, 1909, while attached to the marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.
Edward Matthew Webber, fireman, 2d class, U.S.N., died May 5, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, New York.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 21.—Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Nulton detached duty Ohio; to duty Wisconsin as executive officer.
Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Hutchison detached duty Wisconsin; to duty summer conference of officers, Newport, R.I.
Lieut. W. C. Watts detached duty New Hampshire; to duty Ohio as ordnance officer.
Lieut. W. R. Van Auken detached duty Washington; to home and leave one month.
Ensign S. Doherty detached duty Mayflower; to duty Severn.

Ensign J. C. Sumpter detached duty Dubuque; to home and leave one month.

Ensign C. W. Crosse detached duty Buffalo; to duty Maryland.

Ensign L. W. F. Carstein to duty New Hampshire.
Midshipman R. W. Cabanis detached duty Maine; to home and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Paymr. R. W. Schumann to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., assistant to general storekeeper.

Chaplain F. Thompson to duty Connecticut.

Mach. E. P. Noel detached duty Tonopah; to duty Virginia.

Mach. J. B. Bradshaw detached duty Dubuque; to duty Franklin.

Mach. P. Fernan detached duty Virginia; to home and wait orders.

Mach. P. J. Haulon detached duty St. Louis; to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Paymr. Clk. T. M. Schnotla appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board Independence.

MAY 22.—Comdr. H. S. Knapp detached duty command Charleston; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. J. H. Gibbons detached duty Naval Attaché, U.S. Embassy, London, England; to duty command Charleston.

Lieut. Comdr. A. T. Long detached duty Illinois; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. H. I. Cone detached duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department; to duty as engineer-in-chief and Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, with rank of rear admiral.

Lieut. R. E. Pope detached duty Idaho; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Carp. L. Haase to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MAY 24.—Rear Admiral E. C. Pendleton placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from May 27, 1909.

Capt. H. Winslow detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. W. H. Allen orders of May 18, 1909, duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; revoked; detached duty aide on staff of commander, Special Service Squadron, Maine; to home and leave one month.

Lieut. R. P. Zogbaum detached duty aide on staff of commander Special Service Squadron, Maine; to duty New Hampshire.

Lieut. J. H. Blackburn to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Pay Insp. George W. Simpson to duty general inspector of the Pay Corps. (Perform travel.)

Chief Carp. T. E. Kiley detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

Paymr. Clk. F. H. Ramsay placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from May 31, 1909.

MAY 25.—Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Caldwell detached duty Milwaukee; to duty St. Louis.

Lieut. Comdr. J. McO. Luby detached duty Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department; to works of William Cramp and Sons as general inspector of Lamson.

Lieut. E. T. Constatin to duty summer conference of officers at Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. R. L. Berry detached duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department; to duty aide on staff of commander, Second Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Minnesota.

Lieut. N. H. Wright commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) and a lieutenant in the Navy from Feb. 2, 1909.

Surg. E. S. Bogert, jr., detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; leave to Sept. 15, 1909, with permission to go abroad.

Surg. R. E. Ledbetter commissioned a surgeon in the Navy, with rank of lieutenant commander, from Sept. 19, 1908.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. E. Gill detached duty Dubuque; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. C. W. Smith detached duty naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to duty Dubuque.

Asst. Surg. M. E. Rose to duty naval hospital, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chaplain W. G. Isaacs detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty Rhode Island.

Chaplain J. F. Fleming detached duty Rhode Island; to home and leave one month.

Chief Gun. O. H. Sheldon and Mach. O. P. Oraker detached duty Milwaukee; to duty St. Louis.

Mach. J. E. Jones to duty with South Carolina, and to that vessel when commissioned.

Mach. J. L. Valliant to duty with Michigan, and to that vessel when commissioned.

MAY 26.—Lieut. Comdr. G. Tarbox to duty Colorado.

Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Wurtsbaugh detached duty connection General Board, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Ridgely detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Wisconsin.

Lieut. Comdr. L. P. James detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty West Virginia.

Lieut. Comdr. S. V. Graham detached duty Tennessee; to duty summer conference of officers, Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. Comdr. J. P. J. Ryan detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty South Dakota.

Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Karns detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty South Carolina, and senior officer of that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Manion detached duty Navy Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Supply.

Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Irwin detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Kansas.

Lieut. Comdr. A. MacArthur, jr., detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Ohio.

Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Durell detached duty West Virginia; to duty summer conference of officers, Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. Comdr. L. A. Kaiser detached duty Colorado; to duty Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. F. G. Upham detached duty South Dakota; to duty summer conference of officers, Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. I. C. Johnson, jr., commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade), in the Navy from Feb. 2, 1909.

Lieut. R. R. Riggs commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade), and a lieutenant in the Navy from Feb. 2, 1909.

Lieut. E. F. Greene commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade), and a lieutenant in the Navy from Feb. 2, 1909.

Lieut. L. R. Sargent detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Nebraska.

Lieut. W. N. Vernon detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty New Hampshire.

Lieut. A. E. Watson detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Tennessee.

Lieut. M. G. Cook detached duty Naval Academy, Md.; to duty South Dakota.

Lieut. H. L. Wyman detached duty Tacoma; to duty Nebraska.

Lieut. E. J. King detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty as aide on staff of commander, Second Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Minnesota.

Lieut. W. S. Pye detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Minnesota.

Lieut. R. S. Keyes detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Idaho.

Lieut. C. S. Kempff detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty New Jersey.

Lieut. M. S. Corning detached duty New Jersey; to duty Tacoma.

Lieut. D. P. Mannix detached duty Supply; to duty Mississippi.

Lieut. W. M. Hunt detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty aide on staff of commander, Fourth Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Virginia.

Lieut. D. W. Knox detached duty Nebraska; to duty fleet ordnance officer, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Tennessee.

Lieut. J. Halligan, jr., detached duty Nebraska; to duty Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Lieut. W. P. Cronan detached duty Mississippi; to duty summer conference of officers, Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Ensign E. G. Hargis placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from May 22, 1909.

Midshipman G. Joerns detached duty Buffalo; to duty Colorado.

Surg. C. St. J. Butler commissioned a surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from Oct. 11, 1908.

Surg. C. N. Fiske commissioned a surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from Sept. 1, 1907.

P. A. Surg. H. W. Cole, jr., commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from Oct. 5, 1908.

First Lieut. W. L. Burchfield commissioned a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from July 16, 1908.

First Lieut. W. F. Bevan commissioned a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Jan. 16, 1909.

First Lieut. J. Potts commissioned a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Jan. 31, 1909.

Paymr. Clerk F. H. Ramsay detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., to home.

Paymr. Clerk S. F. Rose appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, for duty on board West Virginia.

Paymr. Clerk W. D. Bollard appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, for duty as clerk to paymaster of the yard, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

MAY 27.—R. P. McCullough commissioned a lieutenant, junior grade, from Feb. 2.

Ensign F. M. Robinson to the Dubuque.

Carp. A. H. Hughes from the work of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., to the Michigan.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, Tacoma, Wash., May 26, 1909.

Ensign H. S. Babbitt from the Washington; to the St. Louis.

Ensign G. E. Baker from the Tennessee; to the St. Louis.

Ensign H. Delano from the Pennsylvania; to the St. Louis.

Ensign D. S. H. Howard from the Tennessee; to the St. Louis.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 19.—Capt. B. F. Rittenhouse detached from duty at headquarters U.S. Marine Corps.

MAY 20.—Second Lieut. L. S. Wass ordered to report to the commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, for assignment to duty.

MAY 21.—Marine examining board: Col. C. A. Doyen, Lieut. Col. F. J. Moses, Major L. J. Magill, A.A. and I., and 1st Lieut. C. E. Price, to convene at marine barracks, Washington, D.C., May 24, 1909, for the examination of 1st Lieut. W. E. Smith and others, for promotion.

MAY 22.—First Lieut. W. O. Powers, jr., appointed a member of G.C.M. at navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. H. J. Hirschinger appointed judge advocate of the G.C.M. at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., vice 1st Lieut. W. N. Hill, relieved.

Capt. A. J. Matthews appointed to represent the U.S. Navy at the next annual meeting of the American Prison Association, Seattle, Wash., Aug. 14-19, 1909.

MAY 24.—Capt. Harry Lee detached Marine Officers' School, Fort Royal, S.C., to marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., upon the reporting of his relief.

MAY 25.—Capt. R. M. Cutts order of April 21, 1909, modified so as to detach him from marine barracks, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Capt. R. M. Cutts detached headquarters, U.S.M.C., May 27, 1909, to Marine Officers' School, Fort Royal, S.C., to relieve Capt. Harry Lee.

MAY 26.—Second Lieut. L. S. Wass detached headquarters, U.S.M.C., to Marine Officers' School, Fort Royal, S.C., for instruction, reporting June 3, 1909.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh.

Chief of Division, R.C.S.—Capt. Worth G. Ross, Commandant.

MAY 21.—Second Lieut. W. O. Ward granted sick leave from May 6, 1909, detached from the Yamacraw, and ordered to the marine hospital, Baltimore, Md., for observation and treatment.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. J. T. Carr granted thirty days' leave from July 1, 1909, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days.

MAY 22.—First Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman, 2d Lieut. G. E. Wilcox and 2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. M. Prall, constituted a board for the examination of Act Mach. Henry Wendt for machinist.

MAY 24.—First Lieut. of Engrs. D. F. X. Bowen granted two days' extension leave.

The following cadets have been commissioned second lieutenants: J. P. Gray, P. H. Harrison, J. H. Cornell, William Williams, W. P. Wisahar, G. T. Finlay and L. L. Bennett.

MAY 25.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. S. Root detached from special duty at the department, ordered to the Gresham and granted three days' leave en route.

The following nomination for promotion in the Revenue Cutter Service, were sent to the Senate on May 26: Cadet Engrs. Charles Albert Eaton, Charles Herman Johnson, Clinton Philo Kendall, Howard James Kerr, Ambrose Elwood Lukens, Charles Joseph Odendahl and Henry Charles Roach to be third lieutenants of engineers to fill original vacancies.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. John Frederick Hahn to be second lieutenant of engineers from March 29, 1909, vice Snyder, promoted.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. Frank Gerome Snyder to be first lieutenant of engineers from March 29, 1909, in place of Webster, promoted.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., May 25, 1909.

Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Cook has arrived at Virginia Beach, near Norfolk, for a short visit to his family. Mrs. Merritt Cook will leave next week for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Newton Coates, who with their little son will leave in June for the Philippines. Tuesday afternoon Miss Ione Carney entertained at cards at her home in Churchland, Va., near Portsmouth, for Miss Madge Balthis, one of the June Navy brides.

Progressive euchre was played. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Tausig have returned from a short trip to Washington.

Among social events of the week were the performances of "As You Like It," and "The Tempest," given by the Ben Greet players in the Naval Hospital Park Wednesday afternoon and evening, under the auspices of the Civic League.

There was a notable gathering of prominent people, Navy, Army and civil, and among the patronesses were Mrs. Edward D. Tausig, Mrs. T. W. Kinkaid, Mrs. P. W. Kite, Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, Mrs. R. M. Watt, Mrs. I. A. Lovering, Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Mrs. D. D. V. Stuart, Mrs. R. A. Warner, Mrs. R. C. Holcomb, Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick, and Mrs. J. W. Leigh. Mrs. W. M. Crose entertained at cards on the U.S.R.S. Richmond Monday for Mrs. Penn; other guests were Misses McDermott, of Washington, Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Kinkaid and Mrs. Kite. Miss Florence Tait entertained at afternoon tea for Miss Madge Balthis at her home in Ghent, Monday. A "shower" was the feature of the occasion, the prospective bride being the recipient of many beautiful and useful articles in the shape of cups and saucers, silver, dollies, etc.

Comdr. and Mrs. Penn have taken an apartment in Portsmouth. Capt. W. H. Pritchett entertained at afternoon tea on the Louisiana Friday for Mrs. Balthis, Misses Madge and Edith Balthis, Rosalie and Katherine McDermott, Lieutenant Morgan, Ensign Post and Lieutenant Commander Bradshaw. Mrs. James Cresap and Ensign Logan Cresap, who came to attend the Murdock-Nash wedding, have returned to Annapolis.

The fourth of the series of ball games between the Army officers of Fort Monroe and the Marine Corps officers at this station occurred on the marine barracks campus here Thursday afternoon, and for the fourth time the marine officers

were victorious; after the game Col. and Mrs. Waller entertained at their home in the barracks. Those present were Constr. and Mrs. DuBose, Mrs. Norris, of California, Mrs. Joseph Walton, Miss Landon Walton, Capt. and Mrs. Beares, Capt. and Mrs. Seth Williams, Miss Jennie Drewry, Misses Madge and Edith Balthis, Capt. R. S. Abernethy, Lieut. Jacob A. Mack and Mr. Eldred, of Fort Monroe; Capt. and Mrs. Robard, Capt. W. H. Pritchett, Paymr. and Mrs. Biscoe, Capt. B. W. Sibley, Lieutenants Powers and Buckley, U.S. M.C.

Immediately following the wedding of Miss Rebecca Cooke Nash to Lieut. Paulding Murdock, U.S.N., Wednesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reid Nash entertained at a large reception at their home, Middle street, Portsmouth. The entire lower floor was a bower of roses, poppies, sweet peas, ferns and palms over which myriad wax candles shed a soft glow. The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Nash, Lieut. and Mrs. Murdock, Dr. and Mrs. George Murdock, and Misses Nancy and Florence Nash; in the library Mrs. Washington Reed, assisted by Miss Kernan, served punch, from a very antique crystal family bowl. The guests were received in the dining room by Mrs. Fielding Lewis Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, U.S.A., Mrs. Corbin Waller and Mrs. James Cresap. In cutting the bride's cake the ring was found by Miss Nash, the thimble by Mr. Levin Plummer, and the corn by Lieut. O. F. Cooper, U.S.N. The band from the U.S.S. Virginia rendered a beautiful program. Tuesday evening after the rehearsal at the church, the bridal party was entertained informally at the home of the bride on which occasion the groom presented his groomsmen and ushers with gold scarf pins and anchor pins. Among the out-of-town guests at the wedding were Dr. and Mrs. George Murdock, the Misses Murdock, parents and sisters of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Holdane, Miss Elizabeth Paulding, from Old Spring-on-the-Hudson, N.Y.; Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, U.S.A., Mr. and Mrs. Fielding Lewis Marshall, of Washington; Mrs. James Cresap; Lieut. Logan Cresap, U.S.N., Annapolis; Miss Ambie, of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Marshall, of Hampton, Mr. and Mrs. St. Julian Marshall, Lexington; Lieutenants Le Breton and Wallace, U.S.S. Missouri; Mr. D. P. Marshall, of New York; Mrs. Charles Stokes, of Richmond; Mr. and Mrs. Kimball, of Henderson, N.C.; and Rev. Dr. Estell, of Hampton.

Paymr. and Mrs. Biscoe entertained at dinner Thursday evening at their home in the yard for Lieut. and Mrs. Needham L. Jones, Paymr. and Mrs. Hagner, Constr. and Mrs. DuBose, and Lieut. and Mrs. Curtin. Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield arrived Tuesday from New York, where Ensign Maxfield is stationed on the Yankton, to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Holt Page, Yarmouth street, Norfolk. Mrs. Littleton W. T. Waller and sons will spend the summer at North Hatley, Canada. Mrs. John G. Tilton and daughter returned Tuesday from a visit to Mrs. Tilton's father-in-law, Col. McLane Tilton, Annapolis. Miss Esther Wilson entertained Monday afternoon at tea at her home, North street, Portsmouth, for two brides, Miss Nash and Miss Hume.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 19, 1909.

Quite an enjoyable affair was Mrs. Edmund W. Bonnafton's bridge party on Thursday, May 13, at which she entertained a dozen guests. Spring blossoms added to the attractiveness of the drawing-room, and the prizes were won by Mrs. Dickinson P. Hall, Mrs. Newton B. Hall, and Mrs. John Irwin, jr. Other guests who enjoyed Mrs. Bonnafton's hospitality were: Mrs. Walter B. Noa, Mrs. Charles F. O'Dell, Mrs. Thomas S. Wilson, Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger, Miss Mattie Milton, Miss Nickelson, Miss Nina Blow and Mrs. John F. Hatch. Mrs. Samuel L. Graham was also a bridge hostess during the past week, a dozen guests being present.

A warm welcome is being extended to Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons and the Misses Simons, who are back at the yard after a three years' absence. Capt. and Mrs. Lucien Young went to San Francisco on Friday to visit over the week-end with friends. Surg. James G. Field entertained at a large luncheon aboard the Washington in San Francisco Bay last week, the affair being in honor of the Misses Morrison, of San José, who have been spending the past few days at the Fairmont.

Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr entertained at a small dinner at their quarters on Saturday evening, making Comdr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson the guests of honor. Pink sweet peas were used in the decorations. Covers were laid for Comdr. and Mrs. Anderson, P. A. Surg. and Mrs. Charles F. O'Dell, Mrs. Mary Turner and Lieut. Daniel S. Mahoney, of the Washington. Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd left on Sunday for a visit of several months in the East. Each has a son at the Naval Academy, and much time will be accordingly be spent at Annapolis. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George M. Dunn left for Washington, D.C., on Tuesday last. They arrived on the Logan last Thursday only to be met with the sad news that Mrs. Dunn's mother, Mrs. Dalsell, wife of Congressman Dalsell, had passed away at their home in Washington a week previous. Great sympathy is felt for Mrs. Dunn among the wide circle of friends which she has on this coast.

P. A. Paymr. E. H. Cope is at the yard, en route to the Philippines for duty. Another visitor to the yard this week is P. A. Paymr. William C. Fite, down from the Puget Sound yard, where he was recently detached from the Milwaukee, and who expects to leave shortly for Guam. P. A. Paymrs. Philip J. Willett, who has been here for over two years past, has been detached and will leave on Friday for the Bremerton station as assistant to the general storekeeper. Since his marriage a year or more ago Paymr. and Mrs. Willett have been making their home in Napa. Paymr. John Irwin, jr., who has been on duty aboard the Independence at the yard, will go to the Tennessee, being relieved on the former vessel by Paymr. E. H. Stalnaker. Mrs. Irwin and their small daughter will continue to reside at the yard, where Madam Irwin and Miss Lulu Irwin have their home.

Lieut. Daniel S. Mahoney returned to the Washington in the lower bay on Monday, after having spent the week-end at Mare Island as a guest at the home of Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. John D. Beuret arrived from the Bremerton Navy Yard a few days' since and are the guests of Civil Engr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Lewerenz. The latter has issued invitations for a large reception in their honor. Naval Constructor Beuret has been ordered here for temporary duty. Mrs. Beuret was the guest of honor on Saturday last at an informal gathering presided over in San Francisco by Mrs. Dougherty, wife of General Dougherty, those asked to meet her being Mrs. John Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Benedict, Mrs. Griffin, the Misses Morrison, Miss Benedict and Miss Susanne Kirkpatrick. Mrs. George H. Jones, wife of Chaplain Jones, of the Army, entertained on Tuesday last, her guests including Mrs. W. A. Rouse, of Piedmont; Mrs. Dow and Miss Dow, of Oakland, and Mrs. John Moore, of Los Angeles.

Mrs. A. A. Pratt's dinner at her quarters at Yerba Buena a few evenings since was extremely pretty, covers being laid for Dr. and Mrs. Dennis Arnold, Mrs. Paul Beck, Mr. Hamilton and Captain Wier, of the Pennsylvania.

Mrs. William T. Swinburne joined Rear Admiral Swinburne during the stay of the fleet in San Francisco and they made their headquarters at the Fairmont. Mrs. C. P. Huff will spend the summer in San Francisco, as Lieutenant Huff's ship, the Glacier, will be in these waters much of the summer. Mrs. Walter B. Benét, of the Benicia Arsenal, has left for the East for an extended visit. Miss Laura Benét will remain at Benicia. Mrs. Benét was accompanied East by Miss Margaret Thompson, who will spend several months in New York as the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Norris.

Captain Ferguson and Lieutenant Corbin, of the Ringgold, entertained at a delightful dinner aboard ship during the week, their guests including Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Mr. and Mrs. Spivalo, Miss Eliza McMillan, Miss Anna Weller, Miss Floyd and Lieutenant Randall.

Mayor Edward R. Taylor, of San Francisco, was the host

at an elaborate luncheon given at the Bohemian Club this week, the affair being complimentary to Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne.

Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger was the hostess at a large bridge party at her quarters on Tuesday afternoon. The six tables were placed in the drawing-room, which had been attractively decorated with flowers, and the prizes were won by Mrs. Edmund W. Bonnafton, Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, Mrs. Martin K. Metcalf, Mrs. George A. Vroom, Mrs. Thomas S. Wilson and Mrs. Walter B. Noa. In the dining-room Mrs. Kindelberger was assisted by Mrs. Grayson Dutton and Miss Patty Palmer. Mr. and Mrs. Grayson Dutton returned to their home in San Francisco to-day after having spent the week-end here as the guests of Surg. and Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger. Mrs. Dutton is a sister to Mrs. Kindelberger and is a frequent visitor.

After having been under repair here, off and on, for two or three years past, the Vicksburg was placed in commission on May 17. She is in command of Comdr. Alex. B. Halstead. Several weeks will be required to place her stores aboard and prepare her for her cruise, which, it is expected, will be to the Atlantic coast. Rush work is in order aboard the Buffalo, which is being fitted out for a cruise to the Philippines, the expectation being that she will get away from the yard early in the coming week. A draft of 750 men will be taken from Mare Island, while 800 are to be taken from the Pensacola at the San Francisco naval training station. It is estimated that it will require this number to relieve the short-term men on the Asiatic station, no naval transport having been sent out from here for several years past. Owing to the unusually large number of men to be carried on her, it is probable that the Buffalo will be unable to take the large consignment of stores and provisions which has been assembled here for delivery to the Cavite station and various ships.

The court of inquiry which has been in session here for the past three weeks to investigate the charges preferred against Lieut. F. W. Osburn by Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans, heard the last arguments in the case to-day, the final summing up being made by Naval Constructor Evans, on the one side, and Randolph V. Whiting, attorney for Lieutenant Osburn, on the other. Owing to the great mass of testimony that has been submitted it is believed that the court will be some days in arriving at its findings.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., May 22, 1909.

The officers and ladies of the garrison gave an informal dance on Friday evening in the gymnasium, the last informal hop of the season. Two weeks from Friday they will close the social season with a full dress dance, to which many of the younger social set from the Twin Cities have been asked.

Capt. and Mrs. John M. Campbell entertained on Sunday evening at supper; there were thirty guests present. Mrs. James B. Hay entertained on Monday for the Monday Bridge Club. Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall won the honor. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Silas A. Wolf entertained on Sunday evening at supper for the young people of the Infantry garrison. Capt. and Mrs. Harbold B. Fiske entertained on Monday evening at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel G. Talbot, the Misses Sarat, Welch and Lieut. George T. Everett. Major and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall entertained on Sunday at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. John C. McArthur, Mrs. E. C. Howard and Capt. and Mrs. Haywood S. Hansell.

Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf., arrived Thursday from Cuba. Mrs. Moreno and the children will arrive during the week from the East, and they will live in the Infantry garrison. Lieut. Jesse C. Drain, Max R. Wainer, Stanley C. James and Thomas M. R. Herron, 28th Inf., entertained on Wednesday evening at a theater party at the St. Paul Orpheum, afterward taking their guests to supper at the Officers' Club. There were thirty-two guests in the party. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Cooper entertained on Wednesday at luncheon for Mr. and Mrs. Delaney, of Minneapolis.

Capt. John M. Campbell will leave during the week for Winnipeg, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, of Boston, arrived during the week and are the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Clyde L. Eastman, of the Infantry garrison. Capt. and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler entertained on Saturday evening at dinner for Major and Mrs. Frederick P. Reynolds and Capt. and Mrs. George O. Cress. Capt. A. B. Warfield, of the Artillery, will leave about June 1 for Sparta, Wis. Warfield and little daughter will visit in Leavenworth, Kas., during the Captain's absence.

Brig. Gen. W. S. Ederly and his aides, Lieutenants Tyler and Commiskey, were guests at the garrison on Thursday. Major Tyree R. Rivers, 4th Cav., will leave on Saturday for Washington to assume his duties in the Inspector General's office. Mrs. Rivers and daughter, Myra, will remain at the garrison during the summer months. Lieut. Max R. Wainer, Chester A. Shephard and Edward S. Hayes, 28th Inf., will leave June 1 for the eastern part of the state on a map making expedition.

Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Henry entertained on Wednesday evening at dinner for Major and Mrs. Frederick P. Reynolds and Major and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers. Miss Lucille Kitson, of the Marlborough, St. Paul, gives a dinner to-night at the Town and Country Club for Miss Wolf, who is the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Silas A. Wolf, and Mrs. R. M. Neely will chaperone the party. The guests are Miss Wolf, Miss Nye, Lieut. K. D. Klemm and T. H. Lowe and Preston Beale. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas A. Pearce will leave during the week for Atlanta, Ga.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., May 22, 1909.

Major Omar Bundy, I.G., in his report shows the 9th Infantry is keeping up its record as one of the best regiments in the Service. Lieut. Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, 3d Field Art., will leave in a few days for a two months' vacation. Capt. William T. Merry, 9th Inf., has returned from a visit to Oklahoma.

Mrs. Jesse M. Lee entertained at cards at her residence, 602 Carson street. The successful winners were Mrs. Meador, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Churchill. Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee have given several dinner parties before leaving for California. Capt. and Mrs. Doyle entertained at dinner. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Payne, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson, Miss Huffman, Mr. Bristol.

Mrs. S. R. Walker entertained the Lower Post Card Club. Mrs. Travis won the club prize; Miss Quimby the guest's prize. Those present were: Mrs. Ripley, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Mackall, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Bundy, Miss Girard and Miss Quimby. At Mrs. J. M. Lee's card party on Wednesday afternoon prizes were awarded Mrs. Travis, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Omar Bundy.

Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee will leave next week for San Francisco to spend the summer, where they will be joined by Capt. and Mrs. H. F. Rethers. Captain Rethers is aide to General Weston.

Capt. Otto W. Budd and Miss Elsa Budd will leave in a few days for Asheville, N.C., for the summer. Mrs. Marlborough Churchill will spend the summer in her home state, Massachusetts. The youngest daughter of Colonel Girard graduates next month. Miss Laura, with her sister, Miss Girard, will spend the summer visiting in California and Honolulu. Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre entertained a party of six with a ride and dinner at the Argyle-Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill. Miss Kampman, Captain Smith, Captain Nicklin, Miss Percival.

Mrs. Frank Awi returned to Fort Sam Houston after a visit of some time in New York. Colonel Stevens, Chief Quartermaster of San Francisco, has been on a visit at the post, where he was stationed for many years. Miss Berry entertained the Girls' Card Club at Fort Sam Houston. Those present were: Miss Budd, Miss Kennedy, of Omaha, Miss Olive Berry, Miss Hufman, Miss Marjiam Clarke, Miss Percival, Misses Girard, Miss Quimby, Misses Harrison, Miss Patch, Mrs. Schwarzkopf, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Davidson, Miss Warren, Mrs. Mortimer, Mrs. Standiford, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Payne and Mrs. Brown. The officers' hop at Fort Sam Houston was a very pleasant affair Friday evening. It took place at Muth's Garden.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., May 27, 1909.

An interesting event took place on Sunday, May 23, when the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., Col. W. B. Hotchkiss commanding, came to Governors Island for their first annual church parade and review, by the invitation of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Department Commander. The regiment arrived at the Battery in special train from their armory and were met there by Col. William M. Black, Chief Engineer of the Department. The Q.M. steamer Canby brought the command of about 650 officers and men to the island, where they were met by Col. W. H. C. Bowen, commanding, 12th Inf., and Lieut. Col. I. W. Littell, Chief Quartermaster.

Proceeding to the parade the regiment stacked arms and thence marched to the Post Chapel, the officers of the regiment being met at the doors by General Wood and his staff and escorted to seats in the front of the chapel, and the men being seated in the nave and transepts. The colors were taken up by the color sergeants and deposited in the sanctuary by the altar. While the regiment was being seated the organist and choirmaster, Lieut. A. F. Halpin, played as prelude the military selection "Fanfare," by Dubois. The music was rendered by the regular vested choir of boys and men attached to the chapel, and the band and organ together accompanied the choir and congregation in the hymns. The processional hymn was "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and the recessional hymn was "O God, Our Help in Ages Past." The canticles were sung to Cruikshank in G, and the anthem was "In Jewry was God known," by Whitfield. The office hymn was "America," and this and the other hymns were sung by the great congregation of men with splendid effect.

The address was by the chaplain of the regiment, the Rev. Richard Cobden, of Larchmont Manor, N.Y. After the service the command retired from the chapel, the postlude being Hilte's march from "The Crusaders," and reformed on the parade, when General Wood, accompanied by his staff, reviewed the regiment. The review was followed by evening parade, after which the regiment marched to the pier and embarked. The visit was much enjoyed by all concerned, and it is hoped and expected that this church parade of the 22d, on or near Memorial Day, with a parade and review following, will be an annual custom of growing interest and value. The appearance of the command, the bearing and precise evolution and marching, and the excellence of the band, were the subject of remark by a very large concourse that gathered on the parade, including practically all the residents of Governors Island, and many of the families and friends of members of the regiment from the city.

Gen. and Mrs. Wood gave an informal reception after the dress parade to the officers of the 22d.

ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY GARDEN PARTY.

The annual garden party for the Army Relief Society, New York Branch, took place on Tuesday, May 25, from two to six p.m. The weather was delightful, and fairer skies and more delightful temperature could not have been desired. The decorations, under the direction of Lieut. F. H. Adams, were carried out on a large and effective scale. Strips of signal flags, visible from the boats, were flown between the post headquarters building and the commissary, and were continued among the trees of the park. The various tents were, as usual, gay with bunting, and the scene, even before the arrival of visitors, was varied and interesting. When this background was filled in with a moving mass of three thousand guests, with the varied uniforms of the Army and Navy and National Guard, together with the bright summer costumes of the ladies from the city and many distant points who favored the occasion with their presence, the scene was fascinating in the extreme. Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood received in a tent at the top of the headquarters hill.

They were assisted in receiving by Capt. Joseph B. Murdock, U.S.N., and Mrs. Murdock; Mrs. William Guy Howard, Mrs. Francis M. Clarke, Mrs. F. B. Jones, Mrs. A. Jarvis Patten, Mrs. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.G.N.Y., and Mrs. Roe. Others present were: Capt. A. Hoffman, in command of the visiting German clavier Bremen, and some of his officers, under the chaperonage of Lieut. E. C. S. Parker, U.S.N.; Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. William Cumming Story, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Rear Admiral G. O. Reiter, U.S.N., Will Carleton, Col. A. L. Smith, U.S.A., Mrs. Pearce Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Preston Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Olyphant, Col. W. G. Bates, Majors R. A. De Russy and J. J. Byrne, and Capt. H. S. Sternberger, N.G.N.Y. Near the reception marquee was an attractive and popular tent, where ice cream was served by Mrs. I. W. Littell, assisted by Mesdames Mallory, Scripps, Allen, Olmsted, Cissell, Wilson, Mills, Pritchard, the Misses Stokes, Wade, Wood, Carleton, Willett, Value, Ralston, Ricketts and Littell.

Some of those who went from the city were: Gen. and Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, Miss Louise Taft, Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, Miss Grace Bigelow, Miss Eleanor Whitridge, Miss Grace Tracy, Miss Charlotte Harding, Mrs. Donald McLean, Dr. and Mrs. Alvah H. Doty, Mrs. Pearce Bailey, Mr. S. Gilbert Schermerhorn, Mrs. George B. Loring, Miss Lottie Williams, Mrs. William F. King, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Hildreth, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elliott Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Juan M. Ceballos, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Northrop, Mr. Albert Tilt, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Clark Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Archer Pancoast, Mrs. J. Norton Winslow, Mrs. George G. McMurry, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Pellet, Major Reginald Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Imanishi, Mrs. Sanford Bissell, Miss Doris Bissell, Mrs. Thomas H. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Barnett and Mr. Rudolph Neeser.

Tables and chairs scattered about in the open, near the Administration Building, where the ice cream was served, gave an air of coolness and comfort which visitors found hard to resist. Next to this was a fancy booth, in which almost everything, from Army Relief posters to segars, could be found, and adjoining was a chute, in which several miles of children hurled themselves to the ground during the afternoon. This booth was in charge of Mrs. William M. Black, who was assisted by Mesdames Greble, Hull, Truitt, Miss Ingram and the Misses Greble.

The flower tent was in charge of Mrs. C. B. Byrne, who was assisted by Mrs. Richard, the Misses Crane, Wade, Garlington, Stirling, Hibbard, Byrne, Littell, Kimball, Wood. This tent was attractively built over the fountain, whose cooling spray fell amid the ferns and flowers, and its wares included various kinds of cut-flowers and of boutonnières, which were sold to visitors by the younger girls of the assistants. A tea tent in the park was in charge of Mrs. Amos W. Kimball, assisted by Mrs. E. B. Smith, Mrs. Wickham, Mrs. Hines, the Misses Patten, Rigney, Mrs. Rigby Valliant and Miss Margaret Reazor. Another tea tent was on the parade. This was presided over by Mrs. Dorey, assisted by Mesdames Lambert, Persons, K. D. Cheney, Jr., Miss E. P. Cheney. Still another tea tent, at which home-made cakes were sold, was in charge of Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick, assisted by Mesdames Conrad, Kennedy, Murray, Hotchkiss, Simpson, Gillespie, Atkinson.

Ice cream was sold at an adjoining tent by Mrs. M. F. Harmon, who was assisted by Mrs. Cronkrite, the Misses Harris, Albert, Cronkrite, Rogers, Harmon and Reazor. Mrs. James N. Allison presided over an attractive tent on the parade, where ice cream was sold. She was assisted by Mrs. Albert Todd, the Misses Lucas, Norton, Maris and Jean Allison and Carpenter.

Near the tennis court a formation of cut stone, prettily decorated with plants and ferns, was Rebecca's well, where Rebecca (Mrs. Jannet), assisted by Miss Barthe, both in Oriental costume, drew cold lemonade from its depths by an old-fashioned sweep. Beyond this point were the tents of the south-seayers, where Cassandra (Mrs. Dickson), assisted by the Misses Spiller, Kindred, Richardson, Ohl, and the Misses Horney, for a consideration, revealed some pasts and futures that were the cause of profound astonishment.

The hop-room of the Officers' Club was open for dancing, and a large number availed themselves of the opportunity to dance between the various military functions. Refreshments were served in a decorated veranda. The dancing was in charge of Mrs. Read, assisted by Mesdames Clinton, Gordon,

Jenkins and Weed, and the music was furnished by the orchestra of the Artillery band from Fort Hamilton.

At four o'clock the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., Colonel Appleton commanding, arrived, having come in Q.M. steamers from Sixty-third street, E.R., and to the strains of their magnificent band of eighty pieces they were seen marching over the glacis to the parade. The Colonel and his staff and field officers were mounted, and forming in line of review, with the right resting at the Q.M. row, near the chapel, and stretching as far as the most of Fort Jay, they made a splendid formation. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Adelbert Cronkrite and Capt. Halstead Dorey and mounted orderly, then reviewed the regiment, after which ranks were broken and the officers and men of the 7th, in their gray and white, mingled with the thousands of guests, and by their generous patronage of the various tents added materially to the financial success of the fête, as their presence had already added to the military and social success of the day.

Following came musical drill, bayonet exercises, shelter tent drill and wall scalings by the 2d Battalion of the 12th U.S. Infantry, which were performed under command of Major John S. Mallory in admirable style. The wall scaling occurred at the end of a sham battle, in which an attacking party in open order formation advanced from the south and captured the fort amid heavy firing. This was one of the spectacular features of the day. During the afternoon concerts were given by the bands of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., the Artillery band from Fort Hamilton, and the 12th Infantry. The military events of the day concluded with evening dress parade of the 7th Regiment, which made a splendid appearance. After the parade the regiment marched to the pier, where they embarked for the city.

A pleasant incident of their departure took place as their boats were leaving. General Wood was on the pier to see them off, and as he bade them farewell the men broke spontaneously into cheers for him, which were responded to by the hundreds on the pier and other boats.

The water scenes during the afternoon were full of life and animation. The General Hancock alone brought 2,000 visitors to the island, and at one time there were counted nine Q.M. steamers together at the pier. The transportation facilities were admirably arranged by the Q.M. Department, and there were no accidents and very little delay in handling the large bodies of people, most of whom desired to leave at the same hour.

The financial results of the garden party cannot be given with accuracy at present, but it is believed they are very satisfactory, and in point of brilliancy and social interest it is considered that no garden party has been more delightful, and the ladies of the New York Branch of the Army Relief Society are very grateful to all who by their presence and efforts helped to make the occasion a success, particularly to the officers and men of the 7th Regiment.

Luncheon was served by Mrs. Leonard Wood to the officers of the New York Branch of the Relief Society, Mrs. Guy Howard, the president, and Mrs. Henry Bischoff, the vice-president. Mrs. Francis B. Jones, Mrs. Fabius Clark, Mrs. Francis Gibson and Mrs. F. Jarvis Potter.

Mrs. Bowen, wife of Col. W. H. C. Bowen, has so far recovered from the results of her fall on the ice during the winter as to be able to be out, and it was a pleasure to her friends to see her in a wheel-chair at the various booths and tents during the afternoon.

Among guests of the week may be mentioned Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, at Mrs. L. S. McCormick's; Miss Garlington, of Washington, who is visiting the Misses Byrne; Major Blanton Winship, who is spending a few weeks with Col. William M. Black, and the Rev. Joseph H. Smith and the Rev. Dr. Reazor and family at Chaplain Edmund Banks Smith's.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 26, 1909.

The baseball game last Saturday afternoon with Lehigh was played in a drizzling rainstorm, which rendered running and catching equally difficult. The fielding on both sides was good considering the condition of the field, but neither pitcher had much control. West Point's wild pitching in the sixth inning enabled Lehigh to tie the score. Meyer scored the winning run in the eighth inning for the home team, the final score being 7 to 6. The West Point nine: Myer, 1b.; Mountford, r.f.; Surles, l.f.; Taylor, 2b.; Lyman, c.; Devers, s.s.; Ulloa, c.f.; Whiteside, 3b.; Hyatt, McNeal, p. Saturday, May 29, West Point will play the Navy. Last week, Wednesday, Williams defeated West Point by a score of 2 to 1.

West Point was defeated by Trinity in the baseball game played here this afternoon, by the score of 5-3. Batteries: Olson and Smith, Trinity; Devore, McNeil and Lyman, West Point. A game will be played with the 7th Regiment N.Y. team on May 31.

Miss Marian Willard, of Worcester, Mass., is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Christian. Mrs. Christian entertained with a luncheon on Friday, May 21. The following ladies were present: Mrs. Carson, Farnum, Gordon, Fieberger, Summerall, Traub, Sibley, Larned, Collins, Oliver and Ruggles.

On last Sunday at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. Sibley granddaughter, Alice Morris Christian. Mrs. Robert C. Morris, of New York, and Col. and Mrs. Sibley were the sponsors. Those present were Mrs. Scott, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Glassford, Miss Willard, Dr. Travers, Mr. R. C. Morris, Mrs. Summerall, Gen. and Mrs. Roe and Rev. and Mrs. Hinsley Henson, of London, England.

Colonel Scott has approved the recommendation of Lieut. Col. C. L. H. Ruggles, professor of ordnance and science of gunnery, for a test of a specially selected and star gauged rifle fitted with Maxim silencer, and one silencer, sectionalized, from the Springfield Armory, and another has been granted for the expenditure of 2,000 rounds of ammunition for this purpose.

After preliminary firing of a limited number of rounds to test the effect of the silencer in muffling the noise of discharge the rifle will be submitted to test for accuracy with and without the silencer by four experienced shots at the post. Lieutenants Wallace, Russell, Smith, W. D., and Parker have volunteered to make this test firing in pairs in accordance with the following program:

Program of firing for test of Maxim silencer—Ranges, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards. Mornings at 7:30 a.m.—On Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Afternoon—On Mondays at 3 p.m., and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 2 p.m. Firing in the morning by Lieutenants Wallace and Russell. Firing in the afternoon by Lieutenants Smith and Parker. Each officers will fire 48 rounds per day, to be distributed as follows: Firing for the day to be at two ranges. Two sighting shots and 10 shots for record without the silencer, and 2 sighting shots and 10 shots for record with the silencer, at each range.

Firing for the first day at 600 and 800 yards; second day at 800 and 1,000 yards; third day at 600 and 1,000 yards; fourth day 800 and 1,000 yards; fifth day at 600 and 800 yards; sixth day at 800 and 1,000 yards; seventh day at 600 and 1,000 yards. Firing on the first day to be preliminary only.

After the program for the fourth day has been completed it is proposed to permit all officers at the post who may desire to do so to fire 20 shots each with the rifle and silencer until the number of rounds available for this purpose, about 500, has been exhausted. Two days, morning and afternoon, will be devoted to this and then the accuracy test can be resumed and continued until completion, which is expected to exhaust the 2,000 rounds allowed.

To test the silencer for sound, officers will be stationed at various places in the vicinity of the range while the firings are going on. While the rifle is being fired, the sectionalized silencer will be kept with it in order that any officers present may examine the same. After the completion of the firings the sectionalized silencer will be placed in the museum. The rifle with silencer attached can then be issued in order that it may be fired by cadets using part of their ammunition allowance for that purpose. As a report of test of the silencer is to be forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance it is desired that

all officers using the same keep careful notes as to their observations of its action and efficiency.

All studies and exercises of cadets will be suspended Monday, May 31, and the regular calls for reveille, meals, etc., will be at the same hour as on Sunday. Cadets will be granted release from quarters from 8 a.m. until evening call to quarters. Saturday privileges under Par. 314 of the Regulations will be allowed. The privilege of visiting in barracks will be granted from after inspection of the first relief until tattoo on May 30, and the inspection of quarters by tactical officers commanding cadet companies will be dispensed with on that evening.

A review of the Corps of Cadets complimentary to the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., will be given after the baseball game, on Monday, May 31.

Monday, May 31, Memorial day, all duty at the Military Academy and Post of West Point, except the usual roll-calls, police, and guard duty, will be suspended until evening call to quarters.

THE PLAY AT WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 25, 1909.

Under the stimulus of the spring awakening from winter hibernation a young Cavalry officer exclaimed to a grave matron—"The play's the thing; let's have a play." The play has been had, and it was the thing. A play, like "All Gaul," is divided into three parts—the lines, the players and the audience; if any one of the three is stupid, the play is a bore. When all are admirable, as in the present instance, the result is, in the language of the press, auspicious. Auspicious, therefore, let it be. Having decided upon the dramatic venture, it was dedicated to charity through the Army Relief Society and criticism was thereby disarmed; or, at least, criticism was deprived of his club, badge and uniform, and was present, if at all, in plain clothes with concealed weapons.

The prime essential in an amateur play is a male pachyderm of a buoyant temperament and monumental patience to assign the parts and boss the show. Such a being had been prepared by Destiny against this occasion in the person of the Cavalry officer above mentioned and, under the genial sway of his tact, industry and ability, the affair progressed to an admirable fruition on Wednesday, May 19, when our little band of Theatians presented on the stage of Memorial Hall a comedy entitled "The Butterflies," in three acts and a supper.

The play selected is a modest genre comedy of simple motive and gentle humor, with the usual number of misunderstanding of obvious facts, and of situations in which the characters remain oblivious of each other, although all but sitting in each other's lap, until the plot is sufficiently tangled up for the dénouement of the third act. A rich, rosy, vigorous, illiterate but tender hearted specimen of self-made America, embodied in Lieutenant Donavin, is possessed of a young son of a son (Lieutenant Schley), who has developed only indisposition to effort and a taste for highballs; also a fascinating soubrette of a daughter, of impulsive and independent affections (Mrs. F. H. Smith). Into this promising field of action is intruded a certain hyphenated Philadelphia female of copious ancestry and sordid views of matrimony (Mrs. Govin), whose beautiful daughter (Mrs. Darrow), is the Andromeda to be matrimonially devoured by the cub son aforesaid. Heroic virtue and the moral element are incarnate in the title role, Frederic Ossian (Lieutenant Richardson), one of the "Butterflies," and his mother (Mrs. Larned), who are impecunious but high-toned. Frederic has previously plucked Andromeda upside down by the foot from a watery grave on the bathing beach, to the scandal of the hyphenated mother, but is naturally adored by Andromeda. He heroically repays the scorn and contumely of the Philadelphia matron by liquidating her debts with his last dollar, thereby saving her from the pursuit of a hungry tailor (Lieut. F. H. Smith), armed with a monumental bill and a legal process.

A haw-haw English millionaire, possessing a yacht, a monocle and a mental vacuum (Lieutenant Russell), furnishes the comic element by general obtuseness, and is correspondingly admired and beloved by the soubrette daughter. Finally, an English butler (Lieutenant Frankenberger), of standard solemnity and cockney dialect undertakes the education of the illiterate pater in the refinements of social etiquette and correct pronunciation.

In the last act all the cross-criss complications are unravelled; virtue (Lieutenant Richardson), is rewarded, and vice (Mrs. Govin) is penitent. Everybody but the butler, the sordid, hyphenated, Philadelphia matron and the cub son, who is sent to sea to learn manners, triumphantly marries everybody else; and the curtain descends upon a stage full of blissful pairs, all in a row, just like real life.

What pen shall do justice to the beauty and talent united upon this benevolent occasion? What superlatives describe the fascinating worldliness of the Philadelphia matron and the artistic glory of her clothes; the gentle and refined graces of the hero's mother; the statuesque beauty of Andromeda; the bewitching charm and coquetry of the soubrette; the graceful love-making and vigorous personality of the hero Frederic; the delightful interpretation of hearty and unsophisticated Americanism in the self-made pater; the convincing cubishness of the cub son; the amiable vacuity of the Briton; the colossal solemnity of the Butler? Not this one. We draw the curtain, amidst a shower of bouquets, upon a performance beautifully staged and without a hitch in its interpretation. After its close a jolly supper brought to a happy and profitable termination a labor of love and uninterrupted good fellowship.

SPECTATOR.

Cast of "The Butterflies," a comedy in three acts: Frederic Ossian, Lieutenant Richardson; Andrew Strong, Lieutenant Russell; Hiram Green, Lieutenant Donavin; Barrington, his son, Lieutenant Schley; Nathaniel Bilser, on business, Lieut. F. H. Smith; Coddle, butler to Green, Lieutenant Frankenberger; Mrs. Ossian, Mrs. Larned; Susanne Elise, daughter to Green, Mrs. Fred. H. Smith; Mrs. Beverly Stuart-Dodge, Mrs. Govin; Miriam, her daughter, Mrs. Darrow. Synopsis: Act I, A drawing-room in Green's cottage at St. Augustine, Florida. Act II, Another drawing-room on Green's cottage at St. Augustine, Florida. Act III, Exterior of Green's house, and garden at Lenox, Mass.

Business staff: Prompter, Captain Darrach; properties and lights, Lieutenant Glassford; stage manager, Lieutenant Richardson.

FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., May 25, 1909.

Mrs. Irvine, of Brooklyn, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. I. McKenney. Lieut. and Mrs. McKenney are packing up preparatory to moving to Wilmington, owing to the shortage of quarters on the post. Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell and their small daughter, Virginia, are visiting Lieutenant Campbell's parents in Tennessee.

The post hop Tuesday evening was heartily enjoyed by every one, the music being unusually good, owing to the interest taken in it by the adjutant, Captain Murphy. Lieut. and Mrs. McKenney entertained Capt. and Mrs. Hillman at dinner before the hop. Miss Moore, of Wilmington, and Lieutenant Glassburn were the dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell the same evening.

Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Stoddard, of Plainfield, N.J., the grandparents of Mrs. Ryan, have left for their home. Col. O. B. Mitcham, of Governors Island, was the guest of Lieutenant Glassburn during his recent inspection of the district. On Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Hillman entertained Colonel Mitcham and Dr. Murray at dinner.

Mrs. Murray, wife of Dr. Murray, left to-day after a short visit on the post. They expect to leave about the middle of June for their new station in Alaska. Dr. and Mrs. Jones and small daughter, Elizabeth, are comfortably situated in bachelor quarters. Dr. Griswold, who is taking a special course in one of the large hospitals in New York during his leave of absence, made a short visit on the post and was entertained

by the bachelors, Capt. and Mrs. Hillman and Capt. and Mrs. Ryan.

The 43d, 45th, 112th and 138th Companies and the band leave Saturday for Gettysburg to attend the unveiling of a monument to the Regular Army.

Mrs. Reynolds, of Delaware City, gave a riding party last Thursday. Those invited from the post were Capt. and Mrs. Ryan and Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell. Miss Taylor, of Glen Ridge, N.J., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hillman.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 27, 1909.

Final examinations for members of the first class began May 20; the finals for the three lower classes on the 21st. The first classmen had the annual jollification and parade in celebration of their finish of regular studies and generally expressed their delight at the ending of their course.

Midshipman W. D. Brereton, U.S.N., is at home in Annapolis on a visit. He is a member of the Navy rifle team for the national rifle contest this summer.

Among candidates who passed for entrance into the Academy are two of names already well known in athletic prowess at the Naval Academy; R. T. Ingram is a brother of Mdsn. Jonas H. Ingram, who is assisting in the coaching of the midship crew, and who was a tower of strength to Navy crews and football teams while at the Academy. Among the alternates is B. G. Leighton, brother of Mdsn. Frank Leighton, captain of this year's Navy crew, and also a good football man. Both candidates are promising athletes.

It is understood that Midshipman Percy W. Northcroft will be the man to have his name engraved on the Thompson trophy cup for having had the most important influence for the good of athletics at the Academy during the year.

Six ranking midshipmen of the brigade left here Friday afternoon, May 21, for Washington, bearing with them the handsome silver loving cup to be presented to Mrs. John R. McLean, the midshipman's friend and hostess. They are the five-striper, Midshipman Haines; the two four-strippers, Midshipmen F. Green and H. Keefer; the honor man of the class, Midshipman T. S. Wilkinson; the president of the class, Midshipman Davis; and Midshipman Carroll, of Washington.

Captain Badger entertained on Monday Captain Sowerby, naval attaché at the British Embassy at Washington, and Capt. John M. Bowyer, the newly appointed Superintendent of the Academy. Captain Bowyer, who has been designated to succeed Captain Badger, on June 10, arrived Sunday afternoon and spent the night at the Superintendent's. Capt. and Mrs. Badger entertained for him at dinner, when he met a number of the officers of the institution. Captain Sowerby on Monday was entertained at luncheon by Captain Badger with Captain Bowyer.

Midshipman Raymond Jones has won the handsome sword offered annually by the Navy Athletic Association for general excellence in athletics. He also captains the ninth company of midshipmen, which is generally conceded to have won the color competition.

"The Masqueraders" of the Naval Academy, which was presented by that dramatic organization of midshipmen before a vast audience in the Auditorium at the Naval Academy on Saturday night, was a great show. The program modestly terms it the "spring show." The title of the comic opera in two acts is "Gretchen," and the action of the piece is laid in the little German principality Mecklenburg-Schultz; the time is the present. The book and libretto were written by Midshipmen W. N. Porter, better known as "Major Bill," and Van de Boe and Clark. The lyrics are by Porter and Clark. Most of the musical numbers were composed by Midshipman B. S. Gay. The play is in two acts. The stage effects were very attractive and the costuming handsome, elaborate and picturesque.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Doyen, U.S.M.C., have as their guests Mrs. W. Fay, Mrs. Doyen's mother, and Capt. and Mrs. W. Garland Fay, U.S.M.C., all of whom will remain until after June week for the graduation of Midshipman Rush S. Fay. Capt. and Mrs. Fay arrived recently from Colorado Springs, Colo. Mrs. James S. Pettit gave a tea at her residence on Monday afternoon, 244 King George street, to a few friends to meet the American Consul to Ardino, Mr. Bishop, and Mrs. Bishop, who are Mrs. Pettit's guests. Mrs. Pettit is also entertaining her brother, Capt. Alexander Sharp, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sharp.

Charles Davage, aged eighty-four years, is a patient at the Emergency Hospital for peritonitis. Davage is the janitor at the Naval Academy, where he has been employed for the last twenty-five years, and where he has served well and faithfully.

In nearly pitch darkness the Syracuse crew crossed the line nearly three lengths ahead of the midshipmen at the close of a two-mile race, rowed Saturday afternoon, under terrific conditions of wind and weather. Hoping to secure more favorable conditions, the race was postponed until the latest that a race has ever been rowed here. The sheltered course up the river was chosen, and the fine watermanship of both crews enabled them to pull off the race. The winning time was 10 minutes, 29 seconds, and that of the losers 10 minutes and 42 seconds. The race closed the local aquatic season and was the only one which any Naval Academy crew has lost this season. The Syracuse crew appeared to be in better physical shape and were slightly heavier. Their watermanship and blade work were almost perfection, and it is no discredit to the plucky Navy crew that they more than met their match. Getting the jump on the Syracuseans at the start the Navy crew shot its boat a half-length to the good, rowing little over thirty to the minute, while the visitors were making two or three more. A half-mile from the start the boats were nose to nose, and shortly Ten Eyck's men began to forge ahead. At the mile clear water began to show. The pace was clearly a hard one upon the midshipmen, and when Coxswain Roberts gave the call for the final spurt there was little strength left in the Navy boat, though the spirit was still strong. Syracuse continued to increase its lead to the last, there being two lengths of clear between the boats at the finish. Ten Eyck, who coached the Navy crew some years ago, was overjoyed at the victory, the second in two years, of his present charges over his former.

The crews, with position, height and weight, were: Syracuse: Armstrong, bow, 5-11, 165; Guilford, 2, 5-10, 165; Fulman, 3, 6-3, 175; Gere, 4, 6-1, 170; Hemmingsway, 5, 6-1-2, 175; Shriner, 6, 6-1, 168; Fisher, 7, 5-11, 175; Champlin, stroke, 6-1, 175; Eldridge, coxswain, 5-7, 117. Average weight, 171 pounds.

Naval Academy: Davis, bow, 5-11 1-4, 157; Ainsworth, 2, 5-11, 160; Johnson, 3, 5-10 3-4, 165; Guiler, 4, 5-11, 164; Merring, 5, 6, 172; King, 6, 6, 180; Zenor, 7, 5-11 1-2, 175; Leighton, stroke, 6, 176; Roberts, coxswain, 5-4, 120. Average weight, 168 5-8 pounds.

Midshipman Walden Lee Ainsworth has been elected to captain the Navy eight-oared crews next season. He is one of the Navy's best oarsmen, having rowed in the bow position in the varsity shell for two seasons.

Midshipman Edward J. Foy, U.S.N., who has been visiting friends here, has gone to join his ship, the Connecticut, at New York Navy Yard.

The Navy played its best ball game of the season here this afternoon. Result, Carlisle Indians, 0; Navy, 1.

NAVAL ACADEMY DETAILS.

The detail of officers who will have charge of the several departments during the summer course of instruction at the Naval Academy has been made by Capt. Charles J. Badger, Superintendent, as follows:

Comdr. George R. Clark as commandant of midshipmen and head of the department of discipline, vice Capt. Charles A. Gove, who will command the midshipmen's summer cruising squadron. Commander Clark will also fill his regular duties as head of the department of English. As assistants in the

department of discipline he will have the following officers:

Comdr. Theodore G. Dewey, retired; Lieut. Comdr. John F. Hines, Lieut. A. T. Graham, Lieut. R. E. Pope, Lieut. Frank D. Barzian (also in charge of physical training); Lieut. L. B. Porterfield, Lieut. P. C. Martin and P.A. Surg. W. N. McDonnell.

Lieut. Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain will command the flagship Olympia, and his place in the department of seamanship will be filled by Lieut. Comdr. John R. P. Pringle. The assistants in that department will be Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Gelm, Lieut. W. G. Briggs and Btan. F. Meyer.

Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. French, acting head of the department of ordnance and gunnery in place of Lieut. Comdr. Harry K. Hines, who will command the Hartford. Assistants, Lieut. Hilary Williams, Lieut. Thomas L. Johnson, Lieut. C. R. Kear and Chief Gun. J. Donald and Gun. J. P. Dempsey.

Comdr. Frank W. Bartlett continues as head of the marine engineering and naval construction department. Assistants, Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Reed, Lieut. G. W. Danforth, retired, Lieut. J. J. Hannigan, Prof. Theodore W. Johnson, Mach. A. D. Catherwood and Mach. J. J. Cullen.

Comdr. William H. G. Bullard is to command the cruiser Chicago. Prof. Nathaniel M. Terry is to become acting head of the electrical engineering department. Lieut. E. P. Svarz, assistant. Professor Terry will continue his regular duties as head of the physical and chemistry department, with Prof. Paul J. Dashiell as his assistant.

Assignments for the other departments have been made as follows: Mathematics and Mechanics, Prof. Stimson J. Brown; English, Comdr. George R. Clark; Modern Languages, Lieut. Comdr. Henry F. Bryant; Naval Hygiene and Physiology, Surg. A. R. Wentworth, with Passed Asst. Surg. W. N. McDonnell as assistant. Lieut. John D. Wainwright is to command the tug Standish during the summer. Lieut. C. R. Kear is to command the torpedo boat Bagley.

The above detail of officers will have charge of the instruction of the new fourth class to be taken into the Academy in June.

The roster for the ships of the summer squadron of the Naval Academy, which take the midshipmen on their summer cruise, has been completed. Capt. Charles A. Gove, Commandant of midshipmen, will command the squadron and will have the cruiser Olympia as his flagship. Lieut. A. J. Johnson will be his aide.

Lieut. Comdr. C. B. Brittain will command the Olympia, and the other officers of the flagship will be: Executive officer, Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Pollock; navigating officer, Lieut. Arthur J. Hepburn; senior engineer, Lieut. F. L. Sheffield; watch officers, Lieuts. W. T. Farrant, Samuel W. Bryant, J. S. Graham, William D. Puleston; medical officer, Surg. J. A. Murphy; pay officer, Paymr. J. D. Robnett; Chief Bsn. G. R. Moncreiff, Chief Gun. G. W. Phillips, Carpenter W. E. Winant, Mach. J. McP. A. Peterson.

The cruiser Chicago will be officered as follows: Commanding, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. G. Bullard; executive, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Preston; navigator, Lieut. William D. Leahy; senior engineer, Lieut. Frank Finney; watch officers, Lieuts. Yancey S. Williams, B. B. Wygant, W. Berthoff, John W. Greenleaf; medical officer, Surg. E. M. Blackwell; pay officer, Paymr. F. B. Colby; Chief Bsn. James Laven; Chief Gun. H. Campbell, Chief Carpenter W. E. Powell, Machs. C. J. Collins and J. A. Hickey.

Lieut. Comdr. Harold K. Hines will be in command of the old frigate Hartford, and her complement will be: Executive, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Tompkins; navigator, Lieut. C. T. Owens; senior engineer, Lieut. L. S. Shapley; watch officers, Lieuts. B. C. Allen, Charles T. Wade, E. E. Scranton, W. T. Conn; medical officer, P.A. Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy; pay officer, Asst. Paymr. G. C. Hangey; Chief Bsn. J. F. Farley, Gun. James F. McCarthy, Chief Carpenter W. P. Harding, Machs. B. F. Biers and A. C. Byrne.

The officers of the monitor Tonopah will be: Lieut. Comdr. D. E. Dismukes, commanding; executive, Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Laws; navigator, Lieut. W. C. Asserson; senior engineer, Lieut. J. F. Green.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., May 19, 1909.

Col. M. P. Maus has returned, after an absence of several weeks spent in Washington, D.C., visiting relatives and friends. The officers and ladies of the 8th Infantry have issued invitations for a cotillion on the evening of May 25, complimentary to the 20th Infantry on the eve of their departure for the Philippine Islands. Mrs. McIver gave a jolly impromptu bridge party Thursday night. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Smedberg, Miss Stevens, Capt. and Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Lewis.

Mrs. E. K. Parsons left last week for a visit with her parents at Columbus, Ohio. Col. E. B. Robertson, retired, paid a flying visit over Sunday with his son-in-law, Lieut. W. F. Wheatley. Lieut. Wheatley was with Colonel Robertson, Capt. E. V. Smith and Lieutenant Wheatley as her guests at an informal dinner Sunday. Major and Mrs. Keefer, Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Johnson spent the past week at the Yosemite to gether.

The cotillion given last Friday evening was one of the most enjoyable social events this season. Light refreshments were served by the hop committee, and more than thirty couple from the garrison danced the german, which was led by Capt. G. H. Estes. Mrs. Fletcher, of San Francisco, is spending a few weeks in the post with her son, Lieut. R. H. Fletcher. Capt. and Mrs. Bell gave a pleasant five hundred party for about seven tables Monday night, prizes being won by Mrs. McIver, Mrs. Davis, Capt. F. D. Webster and Lieut. Col. R. L. Bullard. Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright entertained at a delightful dinner Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. Lewis.

Capt. J. N. Pickering's parents arrived last week from Washington, D.C., for an extended visit. Mrs. Wright, Mrs. McIver and Mrs. Merriman were the guests from the post at a card party given by Mrs. Gunn, wife of Dr. Gunn, in Pacific Grove on Wednesday. Lieutenant Wheatley, who has been spending the past two weeks at Fort Riley taking his examinations for promotion, returned Sunday.

Mrs. Merriman entertained Monday night with a jolly bridge party. Lieut. C. A. Dravo entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Petty at dinner last Tuesday at the Hotel Del Monte. Col. C. G. Woodward, I.G., made an official inspection of property Monday. Mrs. W. J. Davis entertained with a delightful one o'clock luncheon Thursday. The table decorations were pink roses and carnations. Covers were laid for Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Creeley, Mrs. Estes, Mrs. Fletcher and Mrs. Petty. Mrs. Lewis, who has been the guest of Mrs. Chapman, will return this week to her home in Berkeley. Mrs. Mason entertained Mrs. Twyman, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Creeley, Miss Mason, and Miss Davis, informally at tea Wednesday afternoon.

The officers and ladies of the 20th Infantry are recipients of several social functions on the eve of their departure. One of the most successful was the ball given at Del Monte last Tuesday by Mr. and Mrs. Warner. The hotel was beautifully decorated with a profusion of flowers from the Del Monte gardens. Colonel Maus, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Bullard, Capt. and Mrs. Webster, Capt. and Mrs. Smedberg, Miss Stevens and Lieutenant Baker were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pryor at an elaborate dinner at Del Monte preceding the hop Tuesday evening. Miss Cornish, who is a great favorite in the post, returned to her home in Pacific Grove yesterday, after an extended visit with relatives at Fort Bayard. Lieut. and Mrs. Davis entertained a bowling party at their quarters after the game Wednesday night. Mrs. Kierstead has returned from San Francisco, where she has been visiting her mother, Mrs. McLean, for the past month.

Capt. W. B. Burt, who has been enjoying a leave, accompanied by Mrs. Burt, has been touring Southern California in their new auto car. They returned last evening. Mrs. Cotton has arrived and is a guest of her son, Lieut. R. C. Cotton, 20th Inf. Mrs. and Miss Klepekto, of New York, are guests of the former's son-in-law, Lieut. W. J. McCaughey.

Mrs. Dailey, who unfortunately has been ill in the hospital, is on the way to recovery and will join her husband in time to sail on the next transport for the Philippines. Major and Mrs. Wright left last evening for San Francisco and are guests at the Hotel Jefferson for a few days. Lieut. Col. John Biddle, C.E., is registered at the Hotel Del Monte for a few days.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 26, 1909.

Last Wednesday morning Mrs. Dwyer entertained at a beautiful bridge luncheon. The guests were: Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. McNeil, Mrs. Landon, Mrs. Nugent, Mrs. Dunwoody, Mrs. Knox and Mrs. Kimberly. The prizes, beautiful Dresden silk parasols, were won by Mrs. McNeil and Mrs. Dunwoody. After the game a delicious luncheon was served.

This morning the post band and four companies left for Petersburg to attend the ceremonies of the unveiling of the Hartranft statue. Captain Hamilton, who was in command of one of the companies, entertained the officers at a delicious luncheon at his old home in Petersburg.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Knox had a small bridge party. Her guests were: Mrs. Bryant and Miss Stewart, from Monroe, and Mesdames Hope, Parker, Groome, Woodfin, Fitchett, of Hampton. The prizes were dainty cups and saucers. Miss Ruth Ridgway assisted Mrs. Knox in serving refreshments. On Thursday Mrs. Bunker and her mother, Mrs. Behler, entertained at bridge. Their guests were: Mesdames Townsley, McNeil, T. R. Hall, Nugent, Merriam, Taylor, Tidball, Masteller, Lincoln, Steger and Miss Abbott. The prizes, silk cases containing sets of silver bodkins, were won by Mrs. Hall and Miss Abbott.

Friday the much-talked-of tableaux took place and the participants covered themselves with glory. They had a full house and made over a hundred dollars. It goes to the Army and Navy Relief Fund. Too much credit cannot be given to Mrs. and Miss Ruth Ridgway and Captain Barney for their efforts in making the occasion such a marked success. The Artillery School was beautifully decorated for the occasion and a dance was had after the performance.

Saturday night Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln gave a supper at the club after the hop for the Misses Anderson. Other guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Barney, Capt. and Mrs. McNeil, Mrs. Wise, Lieutenant Battle. Captain Gilmer had Mr. and Mrs. Lee, of Washington, as his guests at the club. Sunday night Capt. and Mrs. Masteller gave a dinner at the Chamberlin for Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Major and Mrs. Lewis.

Lieut. and Mrs. Rose entertained at dinner on Sunday night for Miss Ridgway, Miss Williamson, Lieutenants Worcester and Niles. Lieut. and Mrs. Clark entertained Dr. and Mrs. Lambie at dinner. Dr. Lambie has been ordered to the Philippines. Miss Ridgway has her cousin, Miss Williamson, of New York, visiting her. Mrs. Barney's mother, Mrs. Wise, is making her a short visit.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Abernathy gave a beautiful tea to announce Miss Gifford's engagement. The house was decorated with palms and white roses, and the table held a large vase of pale pink carnations. The fort band played all through the receiving hours. Mrs. Abernathy was assisted in receiving by Miss Gifford and Miss Stewart. Mrs. Bryant served the ice in the dining-room and Mrs. Taylor served coffee. Misses Ann and Bessie Kimberly assisted these ladies in serving.

On Monday morning Mrs. Lincoln gave a porch party. Bridge was played and her guests were: Mesdames Townsley, Tidball, Merriam, Knox, McNeil, Landon, Masteller, Davis, Barney, Nugent, Taylor, Steger, and Misses Abbott, Miller and Anderson. The prizes, dainty hand-painted pictures, were won by Miss Anderson, Miss Abbott, Miss Miller and Mrs. Tidball.

Tuesday the Ben Grey players gave us two plays under the old oaks in the fort, an ideal stage setting. At a matinee they played "Taming of the Shrew"; at night, "Midsummer Night's Dream." A great many people from Norfolk, Hampton and Newport News came to both performances.

Mrs. I. N. Lewis left on Tuesday to visit her sister, Mrs. Townsend. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Richard Williams gave a tea for the young people to meet Captain Williams's two sisters from Jersey City. They received with Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Schultz poured coffee and Mrs. Kimberly served ice cream. The young ladies who served refreshments were: Miss Schultz, Miss Ridgway, Miss Williamson and Misses Ann and Bessie Kimberly. Miss Gifford is visiting Mrs. Connolly at Fort Washington. Miss Klinefelter, who has been Miss Gifford's guest for the past month, left for her home on Monday. The U.S.S. Des Moines has been anchored in the Roads for the past few days.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., May 25, 1909.

The Misses Garrard entertained in honor of Miss Kimberly last Wednesday night with three tables of cards. Their guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Mrs. Shepherd, Miss Shepherd, Mrs. Hyer, Miss Kimberly and Lieutenants Tate, Moose, Hopkins and Mrs. Bailey and Williams. The prizes were won by Mrs. Barnhardt, Mrs. Hyer and Miss Kimberly and Captain Barnhardt.

Capt. and Mrs. Horn entertained the Misses Brown, White, Willis and Davis and Lieutenants MacNeil, Stewart and Hopkins at luncheon last Thursday. Mrs. Barnhardt entertained all the post children at a party on Friday afternoon in honor of her daughter Floy's birthday. The party was very successful and every child went home happy, carrying a favor from the spider's web.

Mrs. Garrard and her aunt, Mrs. Sharpe, left for Carlisle, Pa., last Friday morning. Mrs. Garrard is expected home at the end of the week. An informal hop was given at the post on Saturday evening. Mrs. Barnhardt afterward entertained those present at a delightful hop-supper. Miss Eleanor Grant, of Cincinnati, and Miss Rutherford, of Washington, were guests of the Misses Garrard from Saturday until Monday.

A drill was given in the riding hall on Monday afternoon at five o'clock for the Secretary of War. Troops C and D and Battery D gave the exhibition. General Bell entertained at dinner last evening the Secretary of War and Mrs. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Todd, of Louisville, Ky., Dr. and Mrs. Ewing, of Nashville, and Mr. Clarke. After the dinner the officers and ladies of the post were received by the Secretary of War and Mrs. Dickinson.

Mrs. Tremaine entertained about twenty children this afternoon to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the birth of her son, David.

This morning at 6:30 Batteries D and E, under Major Treat, and Troops A, B and D, under Major Foltz, left for Gettysburg. The Cavalry will return on the 6th of June, but the Artillery is not expected back until the middle of June.

Miss Stephens arrived to-day from Dover, Del., and will spend several weeks with Mrs. Tremaine. Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt entertained informally at dinner on Tuesday evening.

FIELD DAY AT FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., May 22, 1909.

The annual field day meet at Fort Myer, Va., on May 20, was the most successful ever held at that post and enthusiasm ran high throughout the entire day and evening. Boxing and wrestling finished up the program, which had been skillfully arranged by Capt. H. C. Smith, 15th Cav.

Battery D, 3d Field Art., led with 38 points and again won the post championship it has held since stationed at Fort Myer. Troop D, 15th Cav., was second with 18 points. The excitement over the steeplechase races, run over the course laid out by Captain Hennessy, was intense. Battery D carried off the honors by winning both races, and the battery commander, Capt. T. M. Horn, 3d Field Art., added to the delight of his men by leading the field in the officers' steeplechase over the same course.

First Sergeant Young, Battery E, 3d Field Art., won the points for best all round athlete. Following the field events

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of the day there were boxing and wrestling matches in the gymnasium in the evening.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., May 20, 1909.

The Officers' Bowling Club entertained the Sheridan Club at the bowling alley last Wednesday evening, and all had a very enjoyable time.

Mr. Wallace's little son, who was taken to the coast on the advice of physicians, is greatly improved and Mr. Wallace hopes for his family's early return to the post.

The baseball stars of the battalion team are putting in good daily practice for the State League games during the coming summer. The Company M nine is making it warm for the other local post teams; the men are playing a good game.

Last Monday evening the Masonic bodies and the Order of the Eastern Star of Sheridan gave Chaplain Samuel J. Smith a very fine farewell reception at the Masonic Temple. During their stay here the Chaplain and Mrs. Smith have won to themselves a large circle of friends, who regret seeing them leave for another station. On the evening of the 20th the enlisted men of the post gave an excellent musical and literary entertainment in honor of the Chaplain, on the eve of his departure. The program was one of the very best ever rendered in the post. Musicians Nagle gave several musical selections, and Regis, Sweet and O'Brien covered themselves with glory in the rendition of several well chosen vocal numbers. Private Hadley sang with great effect "Asleep in the Deep." The Nickels children, Miss Anna Frankie and Miss Koker, also gave very taking selections, both musical and readings. Sergeant Geyer spoke very feelingly for the enlisted men, expressing their regret at the Chaplain's departure from the "Dear Old Nineteenth," and this post. The Chaplain then in a few well chosen words responded to the eloquent words of the Sergeant, and bade the soldiers and their friends an affectionate farewell. The Chaplain will take a few days' leave before reporting at his new station.

FORT SLOCUM.

Fort Slocum, N.Y., May 25, 1909.

Miss Crosby has been the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Herbert B. Crosby, for the past month. On April 30 Capt. P. H. McAndrew, M.C., Mrs. McAndrew and their three children left for their new station, Fort McKenzie. They did not proceed there immediately, however, as Captain McAndrew has a two months' leave, which he will spend studying in New York city. Mrs. McAndrew and the children are visiting Mrs. McAndrew's parents, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, in Syracuse, N.Y.

The post exchange has purchased a moving picture machine and is giving a delightful series of entertainments, about twice a week. Admission is ten cents, and they are largely attended. They are held in the new drill hall.

Mrs. Peter C. Field and her little son, who arrived on May 3, are occupying quarters No. 15, recently vacated by Captain Yates and Lieutenant Hall, who are now living in quarters No. 2. Lieut. Austin A. Parker, 24th Inf., left here on May 23 for Fort McDowell, Cal. Lieut. John A. Pearson, 7th Cav., and Capt. Thomas J. Powers, 13th Inf., with the 3d Company, leave here for Fort McDowell on May 27.

On Wednesday, May 12, Mrs. Murray entertained at a very pretty luncheon. Among the guests were: Mrs. Dugan, Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Crosby, Miss Crosby, Mrs. Valentine and Mrs. Stephens, of New Rochelle. On Friday evening, May 14, Lieut. and Mrs. Horowitz entertained at dinner Lieut. and Miss Grace and Lieutenant Nolan.

The new administration building has been completed and is in use.

Mrs. and Miss Allen, mother and sister of Mrs. Conrad E. Koerper, and Mr. Koerper, brother of Captain Koerper, have been their guests during the past week. Capt. Hugh K. Taylor, C.A.C., reported here for duty last week. Mrs. Clarence B. Ross, with her two children, is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Hunter, in Connecticut. Mrs. James T. Watson is visiting her parents in San Antonio, Tex.

Among those here who attended the garden party at Governors Island were: Mrs. Dugan, Mrs. Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. Chase, Capt. and Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Murray, Captain Yates, Lieutenant Hall, Lieutenant Horowitz, Miss Horowitz and Miss Crosby.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 21, 1909.

Mrs. Walter H. Chatfield entertained at cards Tuesday of last week in honor of her guest, Mrs. Paul. It was a large and delightful gathering, as Mrs. Chatfield has numerous friends and acquaintances in Chicago, Lake Forest and Highland Park, and many of them were present; all the post ladies attended. Bridge and five hundred were played, and a delicious luncheon was served during the afternoon. Mrs. Clark won the bridge prize, a dainty silk parasol, and Mrs. Cathro won a silver picture frame, as she held the highest score in five hundred.

Captain Case gave a stag dinner on Tuesday evening. Those present were: Colonel Pitcher, Majors Howe, Chatfield, Morse, Macomb and McDonald, Judge Fishback, and Captains Moore, Robertson and Smith. Gen. and Mrs. Grant entertained at dinner last week; their guests from the post were: Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Captain Robertson, Lieutenants Murphy, O'Brien and Manchester. Mrs. Regan entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club Thursday of last week. Miss Case entertained the young people of the post with an informal dance on Friday.

Gen. and Mrs. Page and Miss Page are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Marshall. Lieut. and Mrs. Cathro had an informal supper Sunday evening for a number of the post young people. Captain Tillman gave a theater party Tuesday evening. A party of young people, chaperoned by Lieut. and Mrs. Stevenson, went down to the "White City" on Wednesday evening. They were: Miss Shields, Miss Abbot, Miss Case, Miss Stevens and Lieutenants Minick, O'Brien, Abraham and Coates. Mrs. Regan gave a little dance Wednesday evening.

Mrs. McNamara, wife of Lieutenant McNamara, formerly of the 27th Infantry, spent Wednesday at the post with Mrs. Moore. Miss Jessie Moore, daughter of General Moore, retired, spent three days this week with Miss Case. Captain Tillman gave an informal dance on Thursday in honor of Miss Moore. His guests were: Capt. and Mrs. McNamara, Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Rafferty, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevenson, Captain Robertson and Lieutenants Abraham, Minick, Manchester, Coates, Maul, Meredith, O'Brien, Miller, Coleman and Emery. The Ladies' Bridge Club met at Mrs. McDonald's this week.

Sheridan is at its best just now, for beside the natural

beauties of the place in spring we are having perfect clear, cool weather, and the whole post is in the most beautiful condition. The band plays every morning for guard mount and every evening for parade.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., May 23, 1909.

For the second time within little more than a week the post was the scene of a brilliant reception, May 18, given for Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A., who was here on a tour of annual inspection. In the receiving line with General Morton were: Gen. and Mrs. Frederick A. Smith, Miss Smith, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Hirst Appel. Following the reception dancing was enjoyed until an early morning hour. A large number of well-known society people from town and nearly all the garrison attended.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Smith were hosts May 19 at a dinner in honor of General Morton. Pink roses were used in the table decorations. The guests present were: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Appel, Major and Mrs. Blatchford, Major and Mrs. D. J. Baker, Jr., Capt. J. S. Battle, Miss Smith, Major D. E. McCarthy, and Major Gen. George M. Randall.

Mrs. Edgar Meyer entertained May 22 at cards with three tables of bridge and one of five hundred. Mrs. Frederick A. Smith and Mrs. Barynski were the winners at five hundred, while Mrs. Black and Mrs. D. D. Tompkins carried off the honors at bridge. Among others playing were: Mrs. Appel, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Blatchford, Mrs. McCleave, Miss Smith, Mrs. McAdams, Mrs. Errington, Mrs. Persons, Mrs. Cutrer and Mrs. Randall, Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Abbott, of Cheyenne. Capt. and Mrs. Lee and Lieut. and Mrs. D. H. Currie were among those who entertained at dinners during the week. A delightful bridge party was given Wednesday by Mrs. McCleave. The prizes were won by Mrs. Fuger, Mrs. Cowin and Mrs. Barynski.

The Misses Packard and Waldron, who were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Fuger, have left for their homes. Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Persons extended some very delightful hospitality to quite a number of the garrison at bridge. The prize winners were Miss Corr, Miss Brigham and Lieutenant Shute.

An enjoyable smoker was given May 22 by Troop M, 8th Cav., to Co. K, 11th Inf., in return for the hospitality extended them upon their arrival at the post. The 11th Infantry orchestra played all during the evening and an elaborate supper was served. The affair was a great success.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Fort William H. Harrison, Mont., May 22, 1909.

The appearance of official visitors at the post is always a welcome variation, and during the past week several have been entertained. Colonel Garthshore, of London, Canada, was a guest of Lieut. Col. W. A. Mann from Monday until Wednesday. Capt. B. T. Clayton, Q.M. Dept., and Mr. Humphries, civil engineer, were guests of Major J. H. Beacom for several days. Mrs. Ryther and Mrs. Bolles entertained jointly in their honor at dinner, with bridge following; and Major Beacom also gave a small informal dinner.

The "I. Ts." met on Tuesday at Mrs. Dannemiller's, but the absence of Mrs. Mann cast a gloom over the customary enthusiasm. Capt. and Mrs. Schindel entertained at a beautiful dinner, in honor of the brides of the post, on Wednesday evening. A charmingly arranged table was all in bridal white, with touches of green, and bride roses and dainty place-cards, painted by the hostess, at each cover. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Ryther, Capt. and Mrs. Bolles, Lieut. and Mrs. Davids, and Col. and Mrs. Mann, who left at ten o'clock for their new station, Jefferson Barracks. Mrs. Frank Smith, of Helena, entertained at a handsome luncheon on Friday at the "Montana Club," in compliment to the latest bride, Mrs. Davids. Sweet peas and roses formed the table decorations, and "Cheer Toy" rendered a delicious menu. The guests included Mrs. Davids, Mrs. Schindel, Mrs. Bolles, from the garrison; and Mrs. Toole, Mrs. Sibley, Mrs. Word, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Riddell and Miss Sizer, from town.

Our open-air concerts were resumed Thursday afternoon, during the hours when callers are coming from Helena, and we are anticipating the tri-weekly evening concerts, if ever the weather will again warrant them.

FORT YELLOWSTONE.

Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., May 15, 1909.

The Bridge Club was entertained this week at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene J. Ely, after which a delightful lunch was served.

The troops are now shooting on the new target range which has just been completed by the range officer, Lieut. W. C. Christy.

The post baseball team defeated the Gardener team by a score 10 to 1, last Sunday. Major Harry C. Benson, the post commandant, has just returned from a visit to California. Major Willy von Livonius, military attaché to the German Embassy, was a visitor at the post last week, and was entertained by Lieut. and Mrs. C. F. Martin. Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene J. Ely gave a very delightful dinner on Sunday, their guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Martin, Lieut. and Mrs. Christy.

The 15th of May—and blowing and snowing. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith entertained delightfully at dinner on Saturday, their guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Ely, Lieut. and Mrs. Christy.

The new quarters for officers will be ready for occupancy by the time the season opens, June 5.

FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., May 24, 1909.

Miss Ramsay, of St. Louis, arrived here May 19 as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Deems, Jr. Mrs. Deems entertained with a tea in honor of Miss Ramsay Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Granger entertained at bridge Thursday afternoon, followed by serving tea; among those present were: Miss Ramsay, Mrs. Deems, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Cubbison, Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell, Mrs. Willyoung, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Menoher, Mrs. Farrar, Miss Sellick.

Mr. Coburn Farrar is visiting his brother, Captain Farrar. Saturday night Mrs. Deems entertained at five hundred, followed by serving refreshments. Among those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Capt. and Mrs. Granger, Captain and Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell, Lieutenant Sharp, Miss Ramsay, Captain Gallup, Dr. and Mrs. Roberts. Mrs. Granger won the ladies'

prize, a pair of silk stockings, and Captain Gallup carried off the gentlemen's prize, a book.

Sunday afternoon a baseball game was to be played between the bachelors and married men, but the latter could not get enough to compose a team, so two scrub teams were organized. Lieut. W. H. Dodd captaining one and Lieut. D. C. Cubbison the other. Lieutenant Dodd's team won, 15 to 14, the winning run being made by Captain Stone on a home run.

Sunday evening Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins entertained at tea the following: Capt. and Mrs. Deems, Miss Ramsay, Capt. and Mrs. Granger, Dr. and Mrs. Roberts, Messrs. J. P. Quinette, Joe Andrews, Jack Andrews and Rapp Brush. Mr. Abrams, with his son, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Cubbison. Major and Mrs. Menoher were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Cubbison Thursday night at dinner.

Lieut. James P. Marley goes to-day, on a short leave, to be married.

Old "Uncle George," who for fifty-two years was in the Government service, died last Tuesday. He was buried Wednesday in the post cemetery with Masonic honors.

BORN.

CASAD.—Born at Fort Hancock, N.J., May 24, 1909, to the wife of Capt. Adam F. Casad, Ord. Dept., a daughter.

LACKEY.—Born at Indian Head, Md., May 25, 1909, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. H. E. Lackey, U.S.N.

RUHLEN.—Born, May 6, 1909, to the wife of Mr. Carl M. Ruhlen, Tacoma, Wash., a son, the first grandchild of Col. and Mrs. George Ruhlen, Q.M.D., U.S.A.

STEELE.—Born to the wife Capt. H. L. Steele, Art. Corps, U.S.A., Fort Dade, Fla., May 15, 1909, a son.

THOMPSON.—Born at San Diego, Cal., April 21, 1909, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. George S. Thompson, Philippine Scouts.

WELLBORN.—Born at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on Saturday morning, May 15, 1909, a son, to the wife of Capt. Ira Clinton Wellborn, 9th U.S. Inf.

WHITING.—Born to the wife of 1st Lieut. Deshler Whiting, 5th Inf., at Montreal, Canada, on May 20, 1909, a boy.

MARRIED.

BARBER—LAMBERT.—At St. Andrews Church, Wellesley, Mass., May 19, 1909, Lieut. T. D. Barber, U.S.M.C., and Miss Rosa H. Lambert. No cards.

ELLIOTT—MURRAY.—At Minneapolis, Minn., May 19, 1909, Lieut. Charles W. Elliott, 6th U.S. Inf., and Miss Florence Murray.

JAMES—McCULLOCH.—At Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama, May 1, 1909, Mary Gurley McCulloch, daughter of Major and Mrs. Champe Carter McCulloch, jr., U.S.A., to Dr. William McCully James.

MACK—BALTHIS.—At Portsmouth, Va., May 27, 1909, Miss Madge French Balthis, daughter of Paym. H. H. Balthis, U.S.N., to Lieut. Jacob A. Mack, Coast Art., U.S.A.

MACY—WISE.—At Baltimore, Md., May 22, 1909, Miss Elizabeth Wyatt Wise, daughter of the late Capt. Frederick M. Wise, U.S.N., to Josiah Porter Macy.

MURDOCK—NASH.—At Annapolis, Md., May 19, 1909, Lieut. James P. Murdock, U.S.N., and Miss Nancy Nash.

YOUNGLOF—DENNING.—At Camp Jossman, P.I., April 12, 1909, Miss Edythe Glen Denning and Lieut. Albert Younglof, Philippine Scouts.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—Died at Terre Haute, Ind., May 4, 1909, Major Samuel E. Armstrong, U.S.A., retired.

EARL.—Died at Bryn Mawr, Pa., May 20, 1909, George W. Earl, jr., formerly a lieutenant in the 46th U.S. Volunteer Infantry.

BISPHAM.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., on May 21, 1909, Cornelia, widow of Samuel A. Bispham, and mother of Comdr. H. A. Bispham, U.S. Navy.

JERVEY.—Died at Manila, P.I., April 26, 1909, Capt. Eugene P. Jervay, jr., 10th U.S. Cav.

MORSE.—Died at Red Hill, Surrey, England, April 24, 1909, Major Charles E. Morse, U.S.A., retired.

POPE.—Died at St. Louis, Mo., March 27, 1909, Capt. John Pope, U.S.A., retired.

SMITH.—Died at Washington, D.C., May 25, 1909, Mrs. Lola O. Smith, widow of the late Col. Gilbert C. Smith, U.S.A., and mother of Capt. Cornelius C. Smith, 14th U.S. Cav.; Lieut. Gilbert C. Smith, 2d U.S. Cav.; Lieut. William O. Smith, 7th U.S. Inf.; Mrs. Barber, wife of Major H. A. Barber, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Whitworth, wife of Capt. Pogram Whitworth, U.S.A.

STREATOR.—Died at Washington, Pa., May 14, 1909, Mrs. Emma Streator, wife of James B. R. Streator, and mother of the wife of Capt. Frank B. Hawkins, 29th U.S. Inf.

7TH NEW YORK.—COL. D. APPLETON.

Colonel Appleton, of the 7th N.Y., in announcing to his command, its selection to take part in field service from Aug. 14 to 21 next with forces of the Army under Major General Wood, U.S.A., says: "The regiment will be prepared to assemble in field service uniform and equipment Aug. 14, upon the receipt of further orders. The commanding officer recognizes the embarrassment that will ensue to many officers and men at the unexpected change of date, which, on account of the wide scope of the operation, was beyond the control of the authorities. Nevertheless, he believes that all concerned will make extraordinary efforts to arrange their affairs in order that they may be present at one of the most interesting and instructive tours of duty in field service that has been afforded the National Guard."

"The fact that, with the Regular Army, the National Guard of this and other states, the regiment has been selected to take part in a series of maneuvers in attack and defense, novel in character, will appeal to the loyal effort of the officers and men who have shared in the hard work and progressive instruction that has been instituted since the first field service with the Regular Army at the harbor forts in 1907."

"It is safe to predict that the regiment will return vastly improved in military knowledge and efficiency and that it will be better able to take its position in 'the first line of defense' than it would from any other course of instruction."

"Therefore, with these facts in view, it is hoped that all citizens who are directly or indirectly concerned in the betterment of the military service will, as a patriotic duty, encourage the members of the regiment to participate in these practical maneuvers."

The participation of the regiment in the garden party on Governors Island, N.Y., on May 25, for the benefit of the Army Relief Society, was highly appreciated, and added largely to the success of the event. The command was reviewed by Major General Wood, and then formed for evening parade. Those who have followed events in the regiment for many years declare it never made a handsomer showing on a drill field. Col. Daniel Appleton was in command and the battalion commanders were Majors Charles E. Lydecker and F. G. Landon and Capt. J. E. Schuyler. A further account of the regiment's visit appears in the Governors Island correspondence.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

A few nights since Capt. Charles Healy, of Co. I, 69th N.Y., on entering his company room was surprised to see it in the possession of a lot of strangers, who were using it during an athletic meeting for a dressing room, in the most free and easy manner. The captain in a quiet manner without disclosing his identity sought at once to find out by what authority the strangers had taken possession. He was informed that it was by invitation of a certain man present who claimed to be a member of the company, and Captain Healy upon

gaining the acquaintance of the supposed sergeant of Company I, found that he was not a member of the company as was claimed, and immediately ordered him and all the other intruders to leave the room. The ringleader became abusive and as the other men seemed in no hurry to get out, Captain Healy asked Sergeant Major Mullins and several others to clear the room. Sergeant Major Mullins offered to clear out the room all by himself, provided he could use his own methods of doing it, but Captain Healy preferred to insure a peaceful method of ejection, and the reinforcements brought on the scene by Captain Healy had the desired moral effect upon the intruders, who beat a retreat from the room and the armory. The ringleader, as he was going down stairs, uttered some very profane language to Captain Healy, whereupon a gallant member of Company I made a charge upon the man and quickly helped him down the steps in a vigorous manner. A newspaper printed a story to the effect that Captain Healy kicked the man down the steps, and otherwise damaged him, but this was a mistake. Only for the Captain ordering the member of his company to desist from his display of physical force, the foul-mouthed tough would probably have been in the hospital for a month at least.

In referring to the action of Governor Stuart, of Pennsylvania, in vetoing the Hulings Bill providing pay to members of the National Guard for attending drill, the Philadelphia Inquirer says in part: "So much is now expected in the way of service that men are becoming more and more disinclined to enlist. The question of pay for service other than that of camp, strikes and riots is not one of sudden growth. It had its inception, tentatively, when the old-time 'militia' began to fade away and the National Guardsman, dressed like a Regular, made his appearance and received pay for a certain tour of camp duty each year. For years the subject has been discussed, many old Guardsmen being very much opposed to the idea. The step toward the accomplishment of the project, which has just been given a temporary quietus by Governor Stuart, was undoubtedly that of 'The Young Guard.' Military students of to-day are far deeper thinkers than those of past eras. War itself has become more and more scientific, while the preparations for conflict, offensive and defensive, have reached such an astounding stage of scientific research and application as to frighten one fellow from attempting to swat the other fellow. It is the raw material which the scientists now compound and mould for their theories of annihilation of the enemy, and that raw material resembles, in this instance, very much indeed, the raw recruit of the National Guard. Not being a conscript and yet a soldier, entirely through patriotism or love of martial display, the raw material is learning that he has a value, although small, according to the student. For that value the raw material feels that he should be recompensed and until that is accomplished the service which he renders will be one of utter diffidence." With the work now expected and exacted of the National Guard, we believe the pace is becoming too hot for many officers and men who have conscientiously been doing their utmost to live up to the new expectations, and in the end we believe the new condition of things must lead to the payment to men for drills. As the citizen soldier gets wise to the increased demands on his time, and the responsibilities he must now assume, he is not so anxious to enlist or old men to re-enlist as formerly. It is not so easy to secure desirable officers either—as the men who have the means, and are otherwise qualified, find they cannot afford the time. The responsibilities are increasing every year, and we believe as do many others of experience, that the attempt to Regularize the National Guard, is going beyond the limit. Very few officers of the Army can ever seem to realize, that citizen soldiers have to work for a living, and that business demands must be considered.

The election of Colonel Logan, commissary general, staff of Commander-in-Chief of Pennsylvania, to the command of the 18th Infantry, vice Rutledge, commission expired, on May 17 was unanimous. Colonel Richards, 16th Inf., officiated. Colonel Logan entertained at his home, in the Hotel Schenley, where they were presented to Mrs. Logan. All the old staff has been reappointed.

The 2d Regiment of California, in command of Colonel Seymour, will hold their annual encampment at Vallejo, Cal., this year, at Germania Park, east of town, for a period of ten days. The members of the Merchants' Association, who are looking out for their entertainment, have secured permission of Capt. Lucien Young, U.S.N., to allow the members of the company to hold their target practice on the navy yard ranges. The Merchants' Association, which has secured Germania Park for the encampment, and has also secured the privilege of the dancing platform and the forty acres of groves which surround the place, making it an ideal place for camp. The camp will be supplied with water and electric lighting, the Vallejo Electric Light and Power Company having agreed to furnish the power, and will do everything to provide for the accommodations of the visitors.

The following appointments on the state military staff of New Jersey are announced: Lieut. Col. Lewis T. Bryant, A.I.G., to be inspector general with the rank of brigadier general, vice Congdon, retired; Capt. Oscar H. Condit, Battery A, Field Art., to be A.I.G. with the rank of lieutenant colonel, vice Bryant, promoted; Major Robert L. Patterson, I.G., to be A.I.G. with the rank of lieutenant colonel, vice Congdon, retired; 1st Lieut. William G. Schaeffer, asst. surg., M.D., to be medical inspector with the rank of lieutenant colonel, vice Lampton, retired.

Interesting memorial services by veterans of the 7th N.Y. were held in St. Thomas's Church, New York city, May 23, for forty-five members of the veterans of the 7th Regiment who have died in the last twelve months. The Rev. Claudius M. Roome, chaplain of the 7th veterans, preached the sermon. He referred to the history of the regiment and praised its successful career. The Rev. F. S. Cookman and the Rev. Dr. James B. Wasson, of St. Thomas's parish, conducted the services, and the choir sang. Col. Daniel Appleton, commanding the 7th Regiment, and other members of the active command were among those present. Those who died during the year were Richard Allison, Victor W. Voorhees, John H. Croll, James R. Sutton, David W. Marshall, Frank C. Wright, Henry W. Hovey, George A. Bernard, Charles B. Overton, Don Alonzo Pollard, Francis X. Diller, John W. McDougall, Carl Sanford, George H. Jackson, Fred C. Knowles, Jeremiah V. Meserole, Darwin R. James, William Lambert, Thomas Mahala, Abraham Dearest, Frederick P. Wilkinson, Louis Fitzgerald, Julian Samson, Thomas H. Talcott, J. Nelson Veit, Oscar Thorn, Stanley A. Bryant, L. Lewis S. Clearman, Thomas M. Hall, Andrew J. Smith, George J. Daniell, Abraham Steers, George J. Sontag, Henry K. Van Sieten, John J. Coger, George R. Turnbull, Charles J. Townsend, Charles A. Dean, Henry S. Wilson, Edward L. Nicoll, Oliver G. Barton, William P. Howell, John G. Heckscher, John K. Van Rensselaer and Frederic Van Lennep.

A rifle team from the New York National Guard will be organized to compete in the National Match at Camp Perry, Ohio, in August next, the Governor having authorized the formation of a team. Shooting for places on the team will have to be left, as yet, at the National Guard at Albany, N.Y., is not yet equipped for any practice. Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston will conduct the shooting for places on the team, and will have charge of it as heretofore. The shooting for places will begin about June 5, and will necessarily be limited to men who have won records as crack shots.

Colonel Bates, of the 71st N.Y., has nominated Sergeant Delaney, of Company L, for a second lieutenancy.

14TH NEW YORK.—COL. J. H. FOOTE.

The 14th N.Y., under command of Col. John H. Foote, was reviewed in its armory on the night of May 24 by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, the event being in honor of the forty-eighth anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the war in 1861, and the eleventh anniversary of its muster into the U.S. Service in 1898. The review was rendered all the more interesting by the parade of some forty-five aged Civil War veterans with the tattered remnants of their old battle flags, under command of President W. H. H. Pinckney, of the 14th

Regiment Veterans, and also by the parade of some fifty Spanish War veterans of the regiment. The appearance between the two bodies of veterans was very striking, the former showing the effect of age and the hard three years of continuous service they underwent in the Civil War, and the latter body looking young and vigorous.

It was a pathetic contrast and when the old veterans entered the drill hall to the air of "In the Pennsylvania Lowlands" the large and enthusiastic audience stood up and made the armory ring with applause. The veterans took position facing the regiment, and the colors of the three organizations were brought to the front and center together and dipped, while the field music sounded "To the Color," following which the band played "Auld Lang Syne," while the audience stood and the regiment presented arms. Then all three organizations passed in review before General Roe, the Civil War veterans leading and followed by the Spanish-American War veterans and the active regiment.

For the review the battalions were equalized in an unusual manner. The 1st Battalion paraded twenty files, the second sixteen, and the third twenty-four. All three units might just as well all have had an even twenty files. However, the innovation did not detract from the excellent showing the regiment made during the evening in the review, regimental drill, and the evening parade. It was noticeably the best showing the regiment has made this season, and General Roe was very much gratified at the marked improvement the regiment has made.

The evening parade was taken by Lieut. Col. W. L. Garcia and at its conclusion, Companies G and F were paraded at the front and center, in turn, and presented with trophies for recruiting and shooting, after which the members entitled to regimental long service and 100 per cent. duty medals were called to the front and center. Chaplain Sattig and Major Baldwin, of the Veterans' Association, presented the trophies, and General Roe presented the medals.

There was dancing for members and guests, and the special guests were liberally entertained by Colonel Foote and his officers at a collation. With General Roe were Lieut. Colonels Wingate, Hurry, Stearns and Bunnell, of his staff, and also Major John Holland and retired.

Major John L. Macomber, the regimental surgeon, and Capt. J. Richard Kevin, and H. Koerner, his assistants, had, as special guests, the surgeons and assistant surgeons of other organizations, including Major Hotchkiss and Captains Long and Davis, of the 47th N.Y.; Major Arthur R. Jarrett, and Captains Gilmour and Bishop, of the 13th; Capt. F. R. Herriman, of the 23d; Lieut. Comdr. John C. McEvitt, Naval Militia; and ex-Assistant Surgeon Spence, of the 14th. Surgeon General Matheson, of the G.A.R. was also among those present, while other guests included Lieut. L. J. Connelly, P. A. Surg. R. E. Stoops, and Asst. Paym. M. H. Karker, and Ensign W. W. Bradley, jr., U.S.N., Mrs. Connelly and Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, wife of the Major General, Mrs. John H. Foote, Col. W. A. Stokes, Majors F. H. Wells and William Du Bois, 23d Regiment, and Major Sydney Grant, of the 13th Regiment.

At future functions more care should be exercised in preventing smoking in the drill hall and in the corridors. During the dancing it was a common sight to see young men both in and out of uniform smoking.

FLORIDA.

We have received a bound copy of the annual report of Adjutant General Foster of Florida, and it is an interesting document of 318 pages and contains also a number of illustrations. The Florida state troops, as at present organized, consist of the authorized staff corps and departments, one brigade of two regiments of infantry, and one company of coast artillery, a total force of 1,489 officers and men. The total authorized strength is 2,315. The following are extracts from the reports of the joint coast defense exercises, in which Florida state troops took part. Of the exercises in the District of Tampa the C.O. says in part:

"All work was done cheerfully, much interest shown in this and in the various lectures and discussions. The encampment was evidently regarded as a camp of instruction and not as a place of recreation. No liquor was observed, nor had a single breach of discipline been reported. It should be noted that the reserve company at Fort DeSoto (Co. D) came here with two officers and twenty enlisted, of which one was a colored cook. This small number of men rendered it impracticable for them to man the range stations and the mortars also, so it was deemed best to teach them thoroughly the work at the mortars and about the emplacements. This was done, and the result is an excellently well drilled mortar detachment. But the fact remains that the reserve company should be of a larger size. An attempt was made to temporarily assign the reserve company to this reserve company. But the objections to this were so many and vehement, alleging dissatisfaction, disruption of organizations, etc., that the attempt was abandoned. The two reserve companies at Battery McIntosh together formed less than one relief for the battery. All companies were far below even a small effective strength. The general reason for many absences (most of which were 'without leave') was the holding of the Florida state elections just prior to and at the time of the encampment, and the lateness of the season, causing fear of discomfort from heat and mosquitoes.

The exercises should be held at a cooler season of the year. If there are insuperable objections to having them in October, they should be held not later than April. The mosquitoes form another argument in favor of this change. There was practically no sickness during the encampment.

Speaking of the exercises in the District of Pensacola Lieut. Col. C. P. Townsend says in part: Companies C, K, L and M of the 1st Regiment were on duty.

It is most gratifying to report a very marked improvement this year as compared with last year, in interest, enthusiasm and spirit of officers and men. The conduct of the men was excellent; not a single case of a breach of discipline was reported. A few recommended confining all drills to morning hours, leaving afternoon and evening for recreation and pleasure. I cannot agree with this. The men need all the drill and instruction possible in the brief period of a ten-day camp, one day of which is Sunday, one to make camp and one to break camp, leaving seven full days for drills, etc. To crowd each day's work all into the morning hours would tire the men and make them inattentive.

There is much for them to learn yet, however, in artillery duties, smartness and discipline. A large number of each company were new men, men varying from 30 to 50 per cent. This is a handicap, and the State should make every possible effort to retain their old men in the organization. There were many men present who apparently had had no military instruction to speak of.

The companies, too, should be approximately up to the required strength when attending these exercises. One company had but thirty-five men, not enough for a manning detail at stations and one gun at the battery. I would recommend that organizations of not less than forty-five men, of at least six months' service and twenty armory drills each, be ordered as reserves to artillery joint exercises.

As this year, the men are generally too small for artillery work, many very young. For truck and breech detail such men have not the strength or stamina to endure it long; extra men on the rammer were frequently necessary. The standard adopted by the Regular Army should be required and adhered to in the admission of men to coast artillery reserve companies.

To the militia coming here no medical department is attached, but I supposed that for this camp such assignment would be made by the state. It seems that a different view was taken by the state officers. No trouble resulted, but in future exercises I would recommend proper medical attendance be furnished by the state for its militia.

There is room for much improvement, of course. More mature and better drilled (armory drills, etc., meant) men should be selected for coast artillery reserves. Many lack smartness, and good military manner, showing a need of drills and instruction at home station. All should have canvas suits for work at emplacements. A uniform russet suit should be furnished or required by the state. Low cut, point-

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ed toes, patent leather and thin shoes have no place for service wear.

Major Dominick Brown, 1st Florida Infantry, in command of the militia, did his work very satisfactorily; there were no breaches of discipline that came to my notice, and he took a keen interest in the artillery work.

Capt. W. D. Barnes, 1st Florida Infantry, commanding Co. M, is commended by Capt. J. B. Douglas, C.A.C., for professional zeal and untiring energy; also Pvt. George E. Pierce, Co. K, for efficiency as chief plotter. To these I would add Corporal Marks, Co. L, who showed high efficiency as chief plotter. I regard the exercises as a decided success and of benefit to both the state troops and Regulars.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A camp of instruction will be established at the state camp ground, Concord, Monday, June 14 to June 19, inclusive, for the entire National Guard of the state, with the exception of the Coast Artillery Corps.

Col. Paul F. Babbidge, commanding 1st Regiment of Infantry, is designated as post commander; Capt. Albin Gustafson, Battery A, 1st Regiment of Field Artillery, will march his command from Manchester to the camp, so as to arrive not later than 1:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, June 14; Capt. Charles H. Dutton, Co. A, Cavalry, will rendezvous his command at Bennington; march to camp, bivouacking at night at such point as will permit of his reporting on the camp ground not later than 7:30 o'clock on the morning of June 15; Brig. Gen. William Sullivan, I.G., assisted by Major Arthur H. Knowlton, I.G., will make the usual inspections during the encampment.

Major Arthur F. Cummings, chief O.O., will select teams from the New Hampshire N.G. to represent the state at the annual rifle competition of the New England Military Rifle Association, at Wakefield, Mass., for 1909, and also to represent the state in the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, in August, 1909. He will act as team captain, and make the necessary arrangements for this duty.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

W. G. W.—The Kilpatrick is not going back via Suez with the 12th Infantry.

M. R. C.—Widows of Medical Reserve Corps officers are entitled to the six months' pay benefit.

B. D.—Man who served three years, February, 1904, to February, 1907, and who was out over three months before enlistment of June 5, 1908, re-entered as of second period but without bonus. This is in accordance with Comptroller's interpretation of new pay bill.

C. M. A. asks: Where will the 23d Infantry be stationed on return from the Islands in 1910? Answer: It is too early to say. The 23d Infantry changes with the 19th now stationed at Fort Bliss and Mackenzie, but it does not follow that the 23d will go to those posts. The 23d returns next February.

MONTEREY, CAL.—A man who has been dishonorably discharged from the Army, cannot be re-enlisted.

J. S. C.—There are less than fifteen names on the eligible list for post commissary sergeants. This number is probably sufficient to meet wants till February, 1910. Examinations before then are possible, but not probable.

C. P. M.—The Governor of New York very wisely vetoed the bill providing a state pension for Civil War service. See page 1067, our issue of May 22, for the Governor's reasons. Your continuous service of over nine years on May 11, 1908, placed you in your fourth period until end of the then current enlistment. On re-enlistment Nov. 2, 1908, you entered the fifth period.

G. L. H.—Your service June 5, 1902, to July 17, 1905; Aug. 1, 1905, to July 31, 1908, on re-enlistment Aug. 5, 1908, would place you in your third enlistment period, pay \$21 if a private.

E. F. F.—As to your understanding that families may not travel on troop trains unless special authority therefor is granted, there is no general order on this. Soon after the Interstate Rate Law was passed the Interstate Commerce Commission decided that officers' families could not travel on troop trains at reduced rates, but should pay full rates. As to authority to ride on troop trains that rests with the C.O.

HOPE.—In regard to your right to the Congressional medal, address the A.G.O. through the channel, for decision.

A. Y.—There is no register showing the names of the mail orderlies of the ships. As to the Paducah, address your inquiry to the commander. The special service of the Shark and Porpoise is in Philippine waters. Mail for these latter vessels should be sent care of Postmaster, San Francisco.

NENEAGH.—To enlist in the Navy you must be a citizen. See N.R. 757 and 760. A man who took out first citizenship papers in 1905 and is now in the Army on his second period, if he does not sooner take out final papers, might benefit by a bill to come before the present Congress, making five years' service in either one of our military services a basis of eligibility to full citizenship.

N. M.—Your friend is on the eligible list for post Q.M. sergeant, within first six.

J. A. M.—It is perfectly legal for a line officer patient in hospital to act as summary court officer, or an Army surgeon to act in same capacity. Your inquiry as to whereabouts of certain enlisted men should be addressed to A.G. office through the channel, with reasons. Purchase price of discharge after fifth year (which need not be continuous), is your travel allowance and \$80. As to rights regarding furlough see A.R. 105. A detachment commander of the Hospital Corps, who is at the same time adjutant, may prefer charges and try a man, the officer in question being the summary court that tries the man and also prefers the charges.

M. K. asks: Enlisted Sept. 26, 1901; discharged Sept. 23, 1904; re-enlisted Sept. 27, 1904; purchased discharge May

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22, 1905; re-enlisted May 23, 1908. Present pay with rank of sergeant in band, \$36. Is this correct? Answer: Your pay should have been \$40 a month since May 23, 1908, for rank of sergeant of band.

F. S. L. P.—The 8th Infantry is not likely to go to the Philippines until the latter part of 1912.

J. T. W.—The Q.M.G. office can furnish no light on your inquiry regarding Pack train No. 5. You do not give sufficient data.

A. A. asks: I served in the U.S. Navy from April 3, 1863, to April 4, 1864, during that time I was a shore with my C.O., who was in command of the U.S.S. Tawah, and on detached service at Paducah, Ky., as captain of the port. I was with him as his clerk. Would this service be considered shore duty in the sense it is used by the Army? Answer: You are probably entitled to the Civil War Badge. Address an inquiry to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

ZEKO asks: I qualified as sharpshooter Feb. 6, 1908, and was discharged Jan. 18, 1909; re-enlisted Jan. 29, 1909. Am I entitled to pay as such during the remainder of my current enlistment as per Cir. 7, W.D., c.s.1. Answer: Yes.

J. W. R.—As long as you are an expert rifleman and remain in the same enlistment you are not required to shoot. But under the new regulations, which go into effect Jan. 18, 1910, a bar will be given for qualifying in each enlistment. You get a silver bar for each enlistment in which you qualify.

WATERPROOF MATCHES.—Your difficulty with the ordinary match in moist climate may be overcome by the following simple method of waterproofing: Into some melted paraffin (which must not be more than warm), dip a few matches. After withdrawing them and allowing them to cool it will be found that they scratch almost as easily as before being coated with the wax. Several have been held under water for six or seven hours and yet light as easily as before immersion. When the match is scratched the paraffin is first rubbed off and the match lights in the usual way.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., May 24, 1909.

Capt. Walter M. Whitman, constructing quartermaster, has received authority to advertise for proposals for the construction of a post exchange and gymnasium in the Artillery post. Word has been received that the \$25,000 appropriated for the preservation of the bank line of the Republican river in front of Fort Riley Military Reservation by revetment and such other work as may be necessary to protect the reservation from damage by erosion, is now available, and that the work has been committed to the charge of Capt. Edward H. Schulz, C.E., stationed at Kansas City. It is expected that the work will begin at an early date.

Forty very beautiful horses for the 7th Cavalry arrived here last Wednesday from St. Louis.

Lieut. Thomas W. Hollyday, 3d Field Art., is sick in quarters. Lieut. Varian D. Dixon, Signal Corps, en route to Alaska, is in Junction City for a few days, at the Hotel Bartel. Capt. J. E. Cusack, Sub. Dept., has completed his course in the Training School for Bakers and Cooks, and left Thursday for San Francisco for duty in the office of the purchasing commissary. Capt. Henry L. Brown, Med. Corps, left Friday for Key West Barracks, Fla. Major J. G. Galbraith, I.G., returned to Omaha Monday. Expert Accountant T. W. Kent, who was assisting Major Galbraith in his inspection, has returned to Washington. Major William Lassiter, I.G., left Friday for Fort D. A. Russell.

Brig. Gen. W. S. Ederly, now commanding the Department of the Dakota, will arrive at the post in the near future to succeed Brig. Gen. John B. Kerr as commandant of the Mounted Service School.

Leon Filier, the champion wrestler of the Army and of the west, has been challenged by Henry Luttbeg, of Des Moines, Iowa, who claims the championship of the west. Filier has accepted, and the match will be called in the very near future.

Wednesday evening Mrs. L. R. Holbrook gave a paper chase party in honor of Miss Park. Forty guests were present and an elaborate and delicious dinner was served, at the Bungalow. After dinner there were foot races. First prize, a riding whip, was won by Lieut. Innis P. Swift, and the second a safety stirrup, by Miss Fanny Hoyle, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle. A house warming was given Thursday evening in the new addition to Arnold Hall by Lieutenants Sands, Higley and Sloan. Ice cream and cake were served. A concert was given by the 6th Field Artillery band, and Lieutenant Sands's mother and sister were serenaded. They had just returned from the Philippines and are visiting Lieutenant Sands. Capt. and Mrs. George H. Cameron entertained recently at cards. The ladies' prize was won by Mrs. J. P. Guilfoyle, and Capt. John D. Long, 12th Cav., won the gentlemen's prize. Lieut. Duncan Elliott entertained at dinner for the young people at his quarters last Saturday. After dinner dancing was indulged in.

An informal but well attended hop was given in the ball rooms of the post administration building Friday evening. At midnight a buffet supper was served and punch was indulged in during the evening. Nearly all of the officers and ladies were in attendance.

Battery B, 6th Field Art., has been designated to participate in the encampment of the Missouri Militia, at Nevada, Mo., July 18 to 24. Capt. Louis T. Boisseau is in command of the battery.

The boxing carnival held at the post gymnasium last Thursday evening was well attended and enthusiasm ran high. The first event was a four-round bout between Pts. Dennis Cunningham, Troop M, and Charles Lopez, Troop F, 7th Cav. At the ringside these men weighed 133½ lbs. In the first round Lopez was outpointed, but beginning with the second

had the better of it, and after four rounds of hard fighting was declared the winner by a narrow margin. Sergt. Tim Flaherty, Battery E, 6th Field Art., of basketball fame, refereed. The next match was a four-round bout between Private McDowell, Troop M, 10th Cav., and Teddy Gomest, Battery E, 6th Field Art. McDowell weighed 149 lbs.; Gomest 156 lbs. McDowell, the colored pugilist, was in perfect condition, while Gomest was entirely too fat. Gomest started out fast and furious, and it was a hard fought battle, but after four rounds McDowell was given the decision. This go was also refereed by Sergeant Flaherty. The third contest was an extra between Privates Murphy, of Troop L, and Bobrowski, of Troop E, 7th Cav. Bobrowski grad the best of it all the way through, and after four-rounds was awarded the decision. The grand wind up was between Corporal Tromberger, Battery E, 6th Field Art., and Joe Elliott, Troop L, 14th Cav., the banner event of the evening. These men weighed 137 lbs. each. Both displayed pugilistic science, but after the first round Elliott had things almost his own way. In the fourth he delivered a left hook which knocked Tromberger down and out. Prof. William Sixsmith, "Jimmy Murphy," lightweight champion, refereed this bout and gave complete satisfaction. Most of the contestants had taken instructions from him. "Pokey" Doyle was official announcer.

A battery of Field Artillery and a troop of Cavalry and a band will assist the G.A.R.'s of Junction City in the memorial exercises of Decoration day.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 22, 1909.

Col. Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf., when his leave takes effect, about June 10, will join Mrs. Huston in California. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Anson Mills, U.S.A., spent a few days in El Paso last week, the former attending to his many business interests here. Capt. John L. Bond left last week for his new station with the 30th Infantry at Monterey, Cal. Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill, 19th Inf., who has been detailed with the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, left last week for Seattle, Wash.

Lieut. Alfred G. Howe, U.S.N., spent a few hours in El Paso last week with his brother, District Attorney Walter Howe. Lieutenant Howe was on his way to Key West, where he will be married on May 25 to Miss Hilda Florida Gregory, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Gregory, of Key West. Lieut. Robert B. Parker, 19th Inf., left recently for Tacoma, Wash., where he will join Mrs. Parker, and spend a two months' leave in the cool breezes of the North. Mrs. Thomas G. Hanson and her two children left the post recently to join Captain Hanson in San Francisco. Mrs. Hanson will take a house in the city during Captain Hanson's tour of duty as transport quartermaster between San Francisco and the Philippines.

Company D, in charge of Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, 19th Inf., relieved Company C on the target range this week. Company C was in charge of Lieut. C. W. Tillotson.

SAN JUAN NOTES.

San Juan, Porto Rico, May 18, 1909.

Last week's departure of Service people for the States included the family of Capt. Frank L. Graham, of the Porto Rico Regiment, who went up on the Luckenbach en route for Washington, where they will spend the summer, and Lieut. and Mrs. Moreno, 28th Inf., who with their two little children sailed the same day on the Caracas, to rejoin at Fort Snelling. Lieutenant Moreno's leave having expired. Mrs. Moreno's young brother, Morris Field, accompanied them as far as New York and will go to school in New Jersey. Lieut. W. A. McNeill, U.S.M.C., recently ordered to Culebra, has been ordered to return to San Juan and will report at the naval station next week.

The Paducah, which has been here for the past month, sailed to-day for Guantanamo for target practice. The Revenue Cutter Algonquin, which has for the past ten days been conducting target practice off Culebra, returned this morning. Mrs. Taubee, who with her children has been at Cayey for the last two months, returned to San Juan yesterday. Dorothy, the little daughter of Capt. O. P. Townshend, who has been suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever, is improving daily and there is every indication of her early and complete recovery.

Surg. E. C. Huntington, of the Navy, will leave for the States early next month, and it is understood that Surg. U. R. Webb will also soon go North, his tour of duty here having expired. These officers have maintained the high reputation held in Porto Rico by naval surgeons and their places, professionally and socially, will be hard to fill.

The improvements under way at the Infantry barracks, in laying out a new athletic field and extending the parade ground, are practically completed, all the filling in and leveling having been finished. The ground has been seeded and the first layer of cinders has been laid on the new running track. In a short time the new baseball diamond will be laid out and the grounds opened for use. Major Morrow, who has supervised all this work, is now engaged in rearranging and rebuilding the golf course, changes in which are necessary in order that golf and baseball shall not interfere. The last match, two ball foursome, played on the old golf course, resulted in a reversal of the record, Major Morrow and Captain Taubee winning by a score of 49 to 64 from Colonel Howze and Lieutenant Moreno.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., April 14, 1909.

Brig. Gen. William H. Carter assumed temporary command of the Philippines Division the day of his arrival, April 6, relieving Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who has been acting commander since the departure of Major Gen. John F. Weston on Dec. 15, 1908. General Carter also took over the command of the Department of Luzon, relieving Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills. General Bliss has rendered most valuable services as governor of the Moro Province, also in charge of the Department of Mindanao and for the past several months as division commander added to his other numerous duties. General Bliss, accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Arthur Poillon, 14th Cav., left on April 10 by liner for a trip through Japan and China. He anticipates taking the transport Thomas about May 20 at Nagasaki, en route to the homeland. General Mills has been a most successful and popular department commander and with Mrs. Mills will be greatly missed here.

Capt. William Weigel, 18th Inf., who returned on the Logan from a business trip to the U.S., will join his regiment at Camp Keithley. Capt. Lutz Wahl, Sub. Dept., came in on the Logan and has taken over the duties of commissary at the sales depot, Manila, relieving Capt. William Elliott, who is leaving with the best wishes and regard of every employee at the sales commissary and all frequenters at that necessary office. Col. and Mrs. George M. Dunn with their interesting family will also leave a place hard to fill in the life of Manila.

The transport Logan, which arrived a few hours ahead of scheduled time, brought the regiment of the 13th Cavalry. After the landing of the officers and men for Manila, the Logan proceeded to Camp McGrath, Batangas, to take the 13th Cavalry to its new station. The 9th Cavalry being thus relieved boarded the Logan for transportation to Mariveles, there to remain in camp until the sailing of the Thomas, on May 15.

Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges is accompanied to the homeland by his aides, Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., and Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, 12th Inf. Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., A.D.C. to Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, and Lieut. Emil P.

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Laurson, 11th Cav., also A.D.C. to General Mills, with Mrs. Laurson are traveling with Gen. and Mrs. Mills to the homeland on the Logan to-day.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson entertained at a beautifully arranged dinner at Fort William McKinley on Saturday evening last, in compliment to Miss Emily Gayle. Others of the party were the Misses Stephenson and Lieut. S. W. Greenwell, A.D.C. to Governor General Smith. The party concluded the evening by participating in the regular weekly hop at Schofield Hall. On the evening of April 7, at the Army and Navy Club, Capt. and Mrs. Alexander M. Miller entertained at a pleasant dinner for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Daniel H. Brush, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Francis H. French, Capt. and Mrs. William Elliott, Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Billingslea and Col. Edward E. Dravo.

Miss Harriet O'Brien, niece of Colonel Dravo, who has been visiting in the islands for the past two years, was a passenger on the Logan, under the chaperonage of Mrs. William Elliott. Miss O'Brien has been a great social favorite here. She will be a house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Elliott for a month after reaching San Francisco. Mrs. George H. Sands, wife of Major Sands, 10th Cav., and Mrs. James S. Jones, wife of Lieutenant Jones, 6th Cav., are passengers on the Logan. The doctors advising a return to the U.S. for Mrs. Jones, her mother, Mrs. Sands, has relinquished her transportation via Suez on the Kilpatrick, and will go directly to San Francisco.

Mr. Delph Styer, eldest son of Major and Mrs. Henry D. Styer, 29th Inf., was host at a charming dinner party at the residence of his parents, No. 2 Nozalea, on Monday evening, in compliment to the members of the Irish Club who are leaving Manila. True to their color, green was used exclusively in the handsome decorations.

Mrs. Stephen Crosby Mills has been president of the Tuesday Euchre Club for the past year and a half and has endeared herself to every member. This ladies' club, the oldest club of Americans in the Philippines, dating back ten years, holds its sessions at the University Club house, calle Real and San Luis, Ermita. The president on retiring may choose her own successor, and Mrs. Mills has selected Mrs. George B. Duncan, wife of Major Duncan, as her successor as president. Mrs. Duncan has accepted but will not take active charge until the rainy season, as she is spending the hot months at Baguio. Mrs. Cornelia De W. Wilcox will be president during the interim. Mrs. Mills left as a parting gift to the club a handsome brass jardiniere.

Major and Mrs. William B. Banister gave one of their charming dinners at their home No. 8 Department Row, calle Nozalea, on Monday evening, entertaining a number of the people who sailed to-day. Among the guests were Mrs. William Elliott, Miss O'Brien, Col. Edward E. Dravo, Captain Elliott, Major C. C. Collins and others. Capt. H. A. Hege-man, wife and small daughter, are recent arrivals, stopping at the Bay View hotel. Captain Hegeman is waiting transportation to Camp Keithley. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson gave a handsome dinner at Fort William McKinley, a few evenings ago, when Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Nat P. Phister, Mrs. William Elliott, Misses Stephenson and Captain Elliott were their guests.

The officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps anywhere within reach of the Army and Navy Club were on hand last evening, April 13, to welcome Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William H. Carter and as a farewell to Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Mills and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles L. Hodges, who leave to-day on the Logan. The club house was a perfect bower of flags, palms and lights. The band of the 26th Infantry played a beautiful program. Lieut. Charles O. Allen made the presentations of the guests. The reception began at nine-thirty and it was long after midnight before "Home, Sweet Home" was played.

Batteries C and D, 4th Field Art., which have been encamped at Mariveles for several weeks, under command of Lieut. Col. Edward E. Gayle, embarked on the Logan on April 15 before that ship's final start for the homeland. The Logan is carrying more officers of high rank this trip than any ship heretofore leaving this dock.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Daniel H. Brush, after spending a few days in Manila, left for General Brush's new post, Iloilo, Panay, on the boat Mindanao, a few days ago. General Brush will command the Department of the Visayas, succeeding General Hodges.

Manila, P.I., April 20, 1909.

The sudden death of Col. Jacob Arnold Augur, 10th Cav., which occurred at his quarters, No. 76 10th Cavalry garrison, Fort William McKinley, on Sunday evening, cast a deep gloom not only over the brigade post, but through the entire city of Manila. As an efficient officer and true Christian gentleman, he was loved and respected by every man, woman and child who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. A pathetic part of his untimely death is that he died with the rank of brigadier general, but unconscious of the long delayed merited promotion. The cablegram announcing the fact was received at Manila Sunday, and the news was not known until Monday morning, too late for the earthly satisfaction and gratification of a brave and true soldier.

Col. Edward B. Pratt, 30th Inf., being the ranking officer in Fort William McKinley, has assumed the duties of post commander. Major George H. Morgan, A.G., of the brigade of Fort William McKinley, with Mrs. Morgan has returned from a pleasant trip to the Southern islands.

Echoes reach us from Baguio, Fort John Hay, that the season at the summer capital is not so crowded as it was last year. Lieut. M. R. Hilgard, the efficient quartermaster, has effected many improvements at John Hay during the "quiet" months. It is said that the distilling plant and ice machines are working very satisfactorily, much to the comfort and health of the residents of this mountain resort,



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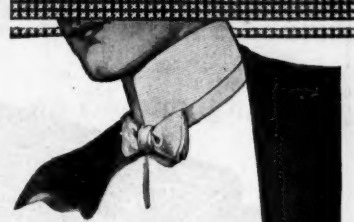
HOSPITAL CORPS.

SERGEANTS, FIRST CLASS.

The following list of sergeants, first class, Hospital Corps, is arranged by initial letters for quick reference as to present station, and in addition to the date of appointment we supply a numeral showing the order in which appointments were made.

290. Aicklen, Henry, March 13, 1909, Philippine Islands.
270. Albertson, Thomas E., March 13, 1909, Fort Riley, Kas.
19. Aiseman, Wolf, May 3, 1893, Philippines.
126. Allen, U. S. G., Nov. 20, 1901, Gen. Hosp., Fort Bayard, N.M.
94. Anderson, J. B., March 13, 1901, Ft. W. H. Seward, Alaska.
219. Anderson, Valdemar C., Dec. 14, 1905, Gen. Hosp., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
257. Anderson, Bernard, Aug. 24, 1907, Co. B, Hosp. Corps, General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco.
263. Anderson, Cecil H., March 13, 1909, Co. C, Hosp. Corps, Walter Reed U.S. Army Hospital, Washington, D.C.
129. Arnold, William E., Nov. 20, 1901, Philippines.
101. Arendt, Max., April 15, 1901, Fort Jay, N.Y.
33. Arnold, George H., June 3, 1898, Philippines.
170. Atkin, Brown F., Aug. 1, 1903, Philippines.
252. Barnaby, Charles D., Aug. 24, 1907, Fort Wingate, N.M.
268. Barker, Quentin J., March 13, 1909, Fort Constitution, N.H.
288. Barclay, Henry M., March 13, 1909, Fort Des Moines, Ia.
160. Barber, Ernest C. A., Aug. 1, 1903, Key West Bks., Fla.
21. Baird, James W., May 3, 1893, Philippines.
38. Bahr, William, Dec. 3, 1900, Fort Howard, Md.
107. Baigent, John, June 1, 1901, Recruit Depot, Columbus Barracks, O.
119. Behre, John R., July 16, 1901, Philippines.
204. Bent, Joseph V., Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Monroe, Va.
236. Berkowitz, Alexander, Aug. 24, 1907, Philippines.
150. Benche, Carl S., Sept. 1, 1902, U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
157. Beale, Georges E., Aug. 1, 1903, Co. B, Hosp. Corps, General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
274. Bishop, Wilfred, March 13, 1909, Vancouver Bks., Wash. of San Francisco, Cal.
125. Bitterman, Theodore, Nov. 20, 1901, Philippines.
142. Bice, Lanzo R., Sept. 1, 1902, West Point, N.Y.
137. Bjork, N. J., Feb. 14, 1902, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.
30. Boyle, James H., Feb. 21, 1898, West Point, N.Y.
152. Brooks, Robert R., Sept. 1, 1902, Philippines.
177. Britton, Emily J., Sept. 9, 1904, Washington Bks.
223. Breitsprecher, August, Dec. 14, 1905, San Juan, P.R.
240. Brown, Arthur E., Aug. 24, 1907, transport Sheridan.
258. Brown, John O., Aug. 24, 1907, Philippines.
116. Brown, Thomas G., June 1, 1901, Fort Adams, R.I.
57. Brower, Thos. E., Dec. 12, 1898, Fort Brady, Mich.
64. Brown, Clark L., Jan. 5, 1899, Philippines.
121. Burkard, Oscar, Aug. 27, 1901, Fort Ontario, N.Y.
92. Butler, Will G., Feb. 8, 1901, Springfield Armory.
13. Burg, Robert, Feb. 5, 1891, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.
65. Byers, Jason D., Jan. 5, 1899, Augusta Arsenal, Ga.
208. Cameron, Rush, Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Douglas, Utah.
5. Clarke, I. C., March 12, 1888, Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y.
246. Cochran, Alexander, Aug. 24, 1907, Philippines.
14. Copping, John B., Feb. 12, 1891, Philippines.
117. Collins, John L., June 1, 1901, Fort Clark, Texas.
158. Compton, Paul, Aug. 1, 1903, Fort Crook, Neb.
36. Connor, Theo. H., June 3, 1898, Fort Flagler, Wash.
59. Corson, John M., Jan. 5, 1899, Philippines.
195. Cole, Edward, Sept. 9, 1904, Gen. Hosp., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
47. Cox, Shelby G., June 22, 1898, Fort Liscum, Alaska.
248. Crampton, Wesley E., Aug. 24, 1907, Philippines.
292. Crawford, Frank A., March 13, 1909, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
141. Cushman, Gabriel, Sept. 1, 1902, Recruit Depot, Columbus Bks., O.
79. Curtis, Herbert, Oct. 3, 1900, Fort Du Chesne, Utah.
262. Davison, Thomas P., March 13, 1909, Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.
2. Dawson, Thomas, March 25, 1876, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.
144. Dailey, Joseph, Sept. 1, 1902, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
178. Davis, Harry A., Sept. 9, 1904, Army Medical School, Washington, D.C.
179. Dickson, Robert A., Sept. 9, 1904, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
211. Donston, Ulysses G., Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
260. Donovan, Daniel C., Aug. 24, 1907, Chief Surgeon's N.M.
283. Donovan, Thomas F., March 13, 1909, Philippines (to sail June 5, 1909).
106. Donnan, A. S., June 1, 1901, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
118. Doran, George C., July 16, 1901, Philippines.
81. Dohle, Max, Nov. 19, 1900, Fort Apache, Ariz.
63. Douglass, George O., Jan. 5, 1899, Fort Fremont, S.C.
76. Donahy, William J., Oct. 3, 1900, Army and Navy
251. Duignan, John M., Aug. 24, 1907, Philippines.
- General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.
15. Dykstra, Joseph, Feb. 17, 1891, Fort Greble, R.I.
167. Eble, Charles F., Aug. 1, 1903, Fort Sill, Okla.
185. Edwards, Richard T., Sept. 9, 1904, Philippines.
291. Ehrenwerth, Joseph B., March 13, 1909, Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.
98. Elliott, Charles S., April 15, 1901, Philippines.
143. Eisenman, Francis J., Sept. 1, 1902, Philippines.
190. Engeland, Thomas M., Sept. 9, 1904, Fort Ward, Wash.
58. Esterly, Milton T., Aug. 23, 1898, Philippines.
199. Evans, William D., Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Williams, Me.
184. Ferguson, Robert S., Sept. 9, 1904, Philippines.
285. Fisher, Albert G., March 13, 1909, Hawaiian Islands.
212. Fitts, Francis M., Nov. 20, 1901, Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont.
91. Fonteyne, Gustav, Feb. 8, 1901, Fort Rodman, Mass.
289. Freeman, William J., March 13, 1909, Army Gen. Hosp., Fort Bayard, N.M.

278. Frauchiger, Arnold, March 13, 1909, Philippines.
254. Freeman, Aaron, Aug. 24, 1907, Philippines.
95. Freese, Otto F., April 15, 1901, Fort Banks, Mass.
226. Fuller, Harry N., Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Omaha, Neb.
37. Gabbs, Oscar, June 3, 1898, Medical Supply Depot, Washington, D.C.
203. Gavan, Edward D., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippines.
112. Galvin, Mathew, June 1, 1901, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
88. Gates, Ira E., Feb. 8, 1901, Philippines.
220. George, William, Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Andrews, Mass.
114. Gerlach, John L., June 1, 1901, Fort Terry, N.Y.
7. Gerahy, Robt. F., Nov. 26, 1888, Benicia Arsenal, Cal.
40. Gibbons, George, June 3, 1898, Fort Lawton, Wash.
87. Griffith, George, Feb. 8, 1901, Philippines.
197. Goodwin, Thomas G., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippines.
176. Gorton, Glen D., Sept. 9, 1904, Fort Andrews, Mass.
99. Graner, Carl, April 15, 1901, Fort Stevens, Ore.
221. Greene, Edgar O., Dec. 14, 1905, Gen. Hosp., Fort Bayard, N.M.
265. Green, Earl F., March 13, 1909, Fort Logan, Colo.
82. Graham, George, Nov. 19, 1900, Philippines.
227. Hare, Richard E., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippines.
280. Harp, Lewis D., March 13, 1909, Columbus Bks., O.
218. Hayes, Arthur W., Dec. 14, 1905, Columbia, Wash.
188. Hammer, James F., Sept. 9, 1904, Philippines.
192. Hardenbrook, Burton, Sept. 9, 1904, Philippines.
165. Hahn, Gustave, Aug. 1, 1903, Fort Strong, Mass.
146. Harris, Samuel J., Sept. 1, 1902, Philippines.
89. Hanson, Benjamin, Feb. 8, 1901, Fort Niagara, N.Y.
230. Heazlit, Frederick J., Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.
217. Heckolman, Christian A., Fort Riley, Kas.
233. Hermann, Christopher, Aug. 19, 1907, Fort Screven, Ga.
116. Herring, Frederick, Dec. 14, 1905, Philippines.
174. Henderson, J. L., Feb. 12, 1904, Fort Gibbon, Alaska.
153. Hitch, Edgar T., Sept. 1, 1902, Philippines.
124. Hick, G. W., Nov. 20, 1901, Fort Des Moines, Ia.
84. Hickson, Joseph H., Jan. 25, 1901, Fort Porter, N.Y.
134. Hornung, Otto H., Nov. 20, 1901, Pacific Branch, U.S. Military Prison, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
200. Howell, Percy C., Dec. 14, 1905, Medical Supply Depot, Washington, D.C.
209. Howard, Marshall S., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippines.
244. Holland, Henry, Aug. 24, 1907, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
164. Hodgens, John, Aug. 1, 1903, Fort Preble, Me.
173. Hoberg, Nelson A., Aug. 1, 1903, Presidio, San Francisco.
128. Holt, Frank, Nov. 20, 1901, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.
50. Hoch, Hans, July 12, 1898, Philippines.
45. Hodgdon, Clarence B., June 3, 1898, Fort Bliss, Texas
159. Huff, John, Aug. 1, 1903, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
207. Irving, Robert B., Dec. 14, 1905, transport Thomas.
267. Jacks, Rufin B., March 13, 1909, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
293. James, Ethel H., March 13, 1909, Boise Bks., Idaho.
175. Jennings, Harry M., Sept. 9, 1904, Co. C, H.C.
104. Jenkes, Ernest, May 31, 1901, Philippines.
225. Kauffman, Emmett C., Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Hancock.
136. Karlson, Ivan N., Dec. 5, 1901, Philippines.
271. Kennedy, Robert G., March 13, 1909, Fort Myer, Va.
145. Keralla, John, Sept. 1, 1902, Fort Casey, Wash.
187. Kelly, Maurice, Sept. 9, 1904, Philippines.
140. Kinzer, A. S., Sept. 1, 1902, Fort George Wright.
77. Kilikelly, Henry, Oct. 3, 1900, Jackson Barracks, La.
11. Kilemand, George, Jan. 8, 1890, Fort Worden, Wash.
62. Kinkaid, K. G., Jan. 5, 1899, Gen. Hosp., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
222. Kjennerud, Hans, Dec. 14, 1905, Philippines.
55. Knapp, Gustav, Aug. 29, 1898, Fort McPherson, Ga.
198. Koon, Samuel J., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippines.
68. Korn, Adam, Jan. 5, 1899, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.
233. Krick, Charles A., Dec. 21, 1893, Philippines.
111. La Mar, Le Gare J., June 1, 1901, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
134. La Grider, Romanus A., Sept. 9, 1904, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
284. Lawrence, Jasper W., March 13, 1909, Philippines.
167. Leedom, Chester B., Aug. 1, 1903, Philippines.
72. Leopold, Samuel H., Feb. 15, 1899, Gen. Hosp., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
10. Leahy, Michael, June 20, 1889, Co. B, Hospital Corps, General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
154. Leiblinger, Julius, Sept. 1, 1902, Co. C, Hosp. Corps.
70. Leonard Charles L., Jan. 5, 1899, Co. A.
295. Lienhart, Adolph H., March 13, 1909, Philippines.
282. Linden, Robert R., March 13, 1909, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
29. Livingston, W. C., Jan. 11, 1898, Hawaiian Territory.
275. Lovelly, Jr., Edward A., March 13, 1909, Philippines.
214. Long, Clymer B., Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Robinson, Neb.
4. Loth, Herman, April 1, 1887, Fort Mason, Cal.
123. Lotherp, James N., Nov. 20, 1901, Philippines.
31. Looby, Patrick, April 26, 1898, Fort Davis, Alaska.
105. Loebenstien, C. T., June 1, 1901, Fort Daunt Point, Del.
17. Lyon, Wm. H., Sept. 24, 1892, Fort Mansfield, R.I.
85. Lave, Frank, Feb. 8, 1901, Philippines.
228. Luse, William E., Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Sheridan, Ill.
259. Lyda, W. K., Aug. 24, 1907, Gen. Hosp., Fort Bayard, Idaho, Department of the Missouri, Omaha, Neb.
206. Lyons, Andrew J., Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Snelling, Minn.
256. MacDonald, Alexander, Aug. 24, 1907, Philippines.
120. MacPherson, Alex. T., Aug. 7, 1901, Vancouver Bks., Wash.
1. Marshall, Frank M., March 13, 1863, Att. Surg. office, Washington.
161. Mathew, Elmo D., Aug. 1, 1903, Fort Dade, Fla.
163. Maloney, Patrick J., Aug. 1, 1903, Philippines.
151. Maluf, Nasib K., Sept. 1, 1902, Whipple Bks., Ariz.
74. McCleary, Hugh R., Oct. 3, 1900, Philippines.
44. Manning, Jos. H., June 3, 1898, Vancouver Bks., Wash.
139. Marcus, Samuel, June 24, 1902, Fort McKinley, Me.
39. Marsden, R., June 3, 1898, Att. Surg.'s office, New York.
168. McFarland, W., Aug. 1, 1903, Gen. Hosp., Fort Bayard, N.M.
277. McMahon, Charles B., March 13, 1909, Army and Navy Gen. Hosp., Hot Springs, Ark.
272. McEnroe, Robert L., March 13, 1909, Gen. Hosp., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
266. McKenzie, Robert S., March 13, 1909, Fort McPherson, Ga.
61. McGloin, Patrick, Jan. 5, 1899, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.
51. McKee, John, July 29, 1898, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
75. McKenzie, George W., Oct. 3, 1900, Fort Monroe, Va.
96. McLeod, Angus, April 15, 1901, Co. A, Hospital Corps.
38. McWilliams, Joseph G., June 3, 1898, Philippines.
245. Meyer, Walter G., Aug. 24, 1907, Gen. Hosp., Fort Bayard, N.M.
93. Meade, Harry, Feb. 8, 1901, Fort Meade, S.D.
28. Millen, Daniel, May 23, 1894, Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, Cal.
239. Morehouse, Arthur, Aug. 24, 1907, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
156. Muller, George W., Oct. 11, 1902, Philippines.
194. Murphy, William F., Sept. 9, 1904, Fort Barrancas, Fla.
26. Nan Kears, John, Dec. 21, 1893, Fort Baker, Cal.
103. Nell, Matthew, Philippines Islands.
60. Neville, Arthur, Jan. 5, 1899, Fort Trumbull, Conn.
133. Newport, John F., Nov. 20, 1901, Walter Reed Army General Hospital, Washington, D.C.
16. Nickel, August, Dec. 18, 1891, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
166. Nicodemus, Frank O., Aug. 1, 1903, Fort McHenry, Md.
284. Nolan, A., Aug. 24, 1907, Recruit Depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y.
237. Norman, Alfred J., Aug. 24, 1907, Co. B, Hosp. Corps, General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco.
46. Noaks, Richard S., June 3, 1898, Philippines.
130. Nudd, Benj. F., Nov. 20, 1901, Fort Douglas, Utah.
56. O'Brien, Patrick, Sept. 1, 1898, Philippines.
181. Owen, Fred S., Sept. 9, 1904, Philippines.
54. Oltmans, F. L., Aug. 23, 1898, Fort Washington, Md.
232. Pattison, Fred L., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippines.
172. Pennington, Samuel W., Aug. 1, 1903, Philippines.
149. Person, Thomas, Sept. 1, 1902, Philippines.
205. Phillips, Ira B., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippines.
73. Phares, Walter L., Oct. 3, 1900, Fort Thomas, Ky.



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138. Powell, Welcome N., June 24, 1902, Philippines.
276. Rasmussen, Nels, March 13, 1909, Gen. Hosp., Presidio
286. Rand, Frank A., March 13, 1909, Fort Michie, N.Y.
224. Ranson, Louis, Dec. 14, 1905, Philippines.
42. Raikes, Benjamin T., June 3, 1898, Fort Myer, Va.
201. Reiter, Harry L., Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Moultrie, S.C.
210. Reynolds, George, Dec. 14, 1905, Philippines.
35. Reiss, Herman W., June 3, 1898, Fort Sheridan, Ill.
12. Robbins, Archibald, Dec. 5, 1890, Fort Wayne, Mich.
255. Robinson, Daniel W., Aug. 24, 1907, Philippines.
22. Robertson, David, July 6, 1893, Fort Jay, N.Y.
155. Robinson, Thomas, Sept. 1, 1902, Fort Mott, N.J.
97. Roby, Albert A., April 15, 1901, Gen. Hosp., Presidio, San Francisco.
9. Roepke, Henry, June 20, 1899, Philippines.
48. Rose, Martin, June 23, 1898, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
213. Salmon, Thomas, Dec. 14, 1905, Gen. Hosp., Fort Bayard, N.M.
115. Sands, John R., June 1, 1901, Fort Warren, Mass.
191. Schall, George H., Sept. 9, 1904, Fort McDowell, Cal.
52. Schimann, Otto, Aug. 20, 1898, Philippines.
3. Schuyler, Wilfrid H., May 7, 1886, Philippines.
108. Seel, James A., June 1, 1901, Madison Barracks, N.Y.
34. Senecal, Henry C., June 3, 1898, Co. C, H.C.
90. Sharman, Herbert, Feb. 8, 1901, Fort Monroe, Va.
135. Shaw, Charles N., Nov. 20, 1901, Philippines.
20. Silverthorne, Alfred E., May 3, 1893, Attending Surgeon's office, San Francisco, Cal.
43. Simmel, Martin, June 3, 1898, Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M.
90. Simmons, Frederick S., Oct. 3, 1900, Fort Levett, Me.
127. Smiley, Samuel, Nov. 20, 1901, Fort Riley, Kas.
27. Smit, C. L., May 23, 1894, Att. Surg.'s office, Chicago.
287. Soekland, William G., March 13, 1909, Philippines.
294. Stimmel, Clarence O., March 13, 1909, Army Medical School, Washington, D.C.
264. Stockwell, Harrison, March 13, 1909, Co. A, Hosp. Corps, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
249. Stein, Leslie H., Aug. 24, 1907, Philippines.
235. Stevenson, Ephraim, Aug. 24, 1907, Philippines.
41. Staley, H. B., June 3, 1898, Recruit Depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y.
122. Steinel, Louis, Sept. 21, 1901, Fort Canby, Wash.
69. Stewart, Lyell R., Jan. 5, 1899, Fort Miles, Cal.
78. Strauss, Julius, Oct. 3, 1900, Watertown Arsenal.
212. Sweeney, James, Dec. 14, 1905, Recruit Depot, Columbus Bks., O.
243. Taylor, Reginald E., Aug. 24, 1907, Philippines.
25. Temple, Oscar F., Dec. 21, 1893, Philippines.
110. Thomas, Frederick, June 1, 1901, Co. A, Hosp. Corps.
198. Thomas, William H., Sept. 9, 1904, Philippines.
131. Thoney, Francis E., Nov. 20, 1901, Walter Reed Army General Hospital, Washington, D.C.
253. Timbrook, Dell, Aug. 24, 1907, Philippines.
8. Trute, James H., Dec. 18, 1888, Fort Logan, Colo.
189. Tyler, Benjamin F., Sept. 9, 1904, Co. B, Hosp. Corps, Gen. Hosp., Presidio, San Francisco.
100. Van Sickle, George C., April 15, 1901, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
231. Van Alst, Algernon, Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Revere, Mass.
18. Van, Patrick R., Sept. 24, 1892, Fort McIntosh, Texas.
102. Vass, George E., April 15, 1901, Philippines.
6. Vennemann, Heinrich, March 12, 1888, Fort Snelling, Minn.
183. Vernon, John, Sept. 9, 1904, Gen. Hosp., Presidio, San Francisco.
32. Vitou, Benjamin, June 3, 1898, Fort Egbert, Alaska.
250. Von Oshen, Herman, Aug. 24, 1907, Fort Hunt, Va.
245. Walters, Chester, Aug. 24, 1907, West Point, N.Y.
279. Walters, William D., March 13, 1909, Philippines.
58. Walker, Revello M., Dec. 17, 1898, Fort Rosecrans, Cal.
86. Walker, Thomas J., Feb. 8, 1901, Philippines.
109. Walls, Henry J., June 1, 1901, Fort De Soto, Fla.
24. Walter, Emil, Dec. 21, 1893, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.
186. Weber, Eugene, Sept. 9, 1904, Madison Bks., N.Y.
193. Weir, Samuel A., Sept. 9, 1904, Fort Caswell, N.C.
238. Wetherby, Herbert E., Aug. 24, 1907, Philippines.
241. Weber, G. Bruno, Aug. 24, 1907, Philippines.
202. Weinberg, Max, Dec. 14, 1905, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.
269. Weber, Herman J., March 13, 1909, Fort Shafter, H.T.
147. West, John H., Sept. 1, 1902, Fort Bliss, Tex.
49. Westman, Carl W. H., July 1, 1898, Fort Schuyler, N.Y.
66. Whelan, William E., Jan. 5, 1899, Philippines.
171. White, Forest E., Aug. 1, 1903, Fort Missoula, Mont.
71. Whitmarsh, Paul L., Feb. 6, 1899, Medical Supply Depot, Washington, D.C.
296. White, John H., March 19, 1909, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
261. Whitehead, John C., March 13, 1909, attending Surgeon's Office, Washington, D.C.
281. White, George F., March 13, 1909, Recruit Depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y.
215. Williams, Frederick R., Dec. 14, 1905, Philippines.
247. Williamson, W. H., Aug. 24, 1907, Fort Morgan, Ala.
273. Wickett, F. W., March 13, 1909, Recruit Depot, Jefferson Bks., Mo.
103. Williams, Thomas G., May 31, 1901, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.
113. Wood, Richard A., June 1, 1901, Fort Shafter, H.T.
148. Yates, W. S., Sept. 1, 1902, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.
162. Yeager, C. E., Aug. 1, 1903, Gen. Hosp., Fort Bayard, N.M.
67. Young, Charles O., Jan. 5, 1899, Philippines.
229. Young, George C., Dec. 14, 1905, Recruit Depot, Jefferson Bks., Mo.



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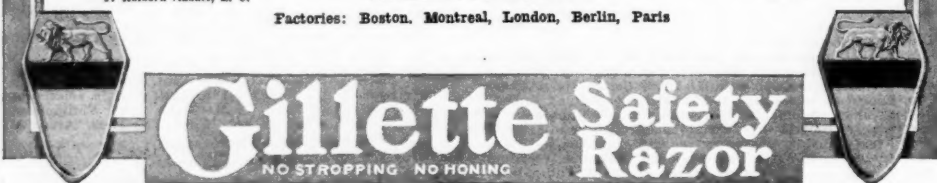
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THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., commanding. Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A. Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Col. R. W. Hoyt, 25th U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., ordered to command. Department of California.—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo. Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Col. T. C. Woodbury, 3d U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A. Department of the East.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A. Department of the Lakes.—Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal Building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A. Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; C and D, Manila, P.I., to sail for the United States July 15, 1909, to be stationed at Washington Bks., D.C.; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Honolulu; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E and H will sail for Manila June 5, 1909.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; F and L, Manila; F, arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; arrived P.I., June 2, 1906; to sail for U.S. Jan. 15, 1910, and go to Ft. Des Moines, Ia. 2d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. 3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops K and L, at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M. Hqrs. and six

troops will leave Ft. Clark on June 10 for Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for station.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; E, F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines; to sail for United States Dec. 15, 1909; Hqrs., band and one squadron to go to Ft. Walla Walla, Wash., six troops to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and two troops to Boise Barracks, Idaho.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas. 8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troop M, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Troops F and G, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops E and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, sailed from Manila for U.S. May 15, 1909, for station at Fort Russell, Wyo.; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, sailed from Manila, P.I., for U.S. May 16, 1909, via Suez Canal, for station at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; M, Ft. Riley, Kas.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Will go to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., for station about June, 1909.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Manila, P.I., arrived May 2, 1909; A and K, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to sail for Manila July 5, 1909.

13th Cav.—Address Manila, P.I. 14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; D, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho. Hqrs. and ten troops ordered to sail for Manila Nov. 5, 1909, and two troops March 5, 1910.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Fort Myer, Va.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, F and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal. 2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, C, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Battery D, Manila, P.I., arrived July, 1908; E and F, Manila, due April, 1909.

3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va. 4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila, P.I., arrived March 4, 1907, and D, May 31, 1907; E and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Hqrs. and Staff, 2d Battalion, and Batteries E and F, Ft. A. Russell, Wyo. Hqrs., field and staff, provisional battalion, Batteries C and D, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; A, B, O and F, Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. and band arrived in Manila Oct. 9, 1907; A and B arrived March 8, 1908; F, arrived March 4, 1907; Battery F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

16th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery. Company and Station. 1st. Ft. Levett, Me. 3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 4th. Ft. DuPont, Del.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 80th. Ft. Williams, Me. 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 91st. Jackson Bks., La. 8th. Ft. Preble, Me. 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I. 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md. 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md. 21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. Will proceed to Honolulu July 5, 1909. 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 106th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me. 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 35th. Manila. Arrived May 5, 1908. 119th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla. 38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 39th. Ft. Howard, Md. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 40th. Ft. De Soto, Fla. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 127th. Ft. Fremont, S.C. 44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 128th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 132d. Ft. Trumbull, Conn. 49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 50th. Manila, P.I. 134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y. 51st. Manila, P.I. 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 54th. Manila, P.I. 138th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 55th. Manila, P.I. 139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 140th. Ft. Howard, Md. 57th. Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 6, 1907. 141st. Ft. McHenry, Md. 58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 142d. Ft. McHenry, Md. 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. 143d. Ft. Washington, Md. 60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 146th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 63d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 149th. Ft. Casey, Wash. 66th. Ft. Barry, Cal. 150th. Ft. Ward, Wash. 67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 151st. Ft. Revere, Wash. 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass. 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 154th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 155th. Ft. Williams, Me. 72d. Ft. Screven, Ga. 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H. 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 157th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 74th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 159th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. Will sail for Honolulu July 5, 1909. 76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal. 78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 162d. Key West Bks., Fla. 79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 163d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 80th. Key West Bks., Fla. 164th. Jackson Bks., La. 81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. 169th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. *Mine companies.

Coast Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. F. K. Fergusson, C.A.C., commanding. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C., commanding. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding. At Manila, P.I. GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, jr., C.A.C., commanding. At Manila, P.I.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment Vancouver Bks., Wash. 2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont. 3d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash. 4th Inf.—Manila, P.I. 5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattburg, N.Y. 6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont. 7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Manila, P.I. 8th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, D, E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M will take station at Presidio of Monterey June 5. 9th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. 10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. 11th Inf.—Hqrs., and entire regiment at Ft. Russell, Wyo. 12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.; to sail for Manila July 5, 1909. 13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 14th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Feb. 3, 1908. 15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah. 16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. 17th Inf.—Hqrs., and entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga. 18th Inf.—Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. arrived Nov. 3, 1907; to sail for U.S. Oct. 15, 1909. Hqrs. and one battalion will proceed to Ft. Apache, Ariz., one battalion to Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., and one battalion to Whipple Bks., Ariz. 19th Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh; I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo. 20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T. arrived Honolulu, June, 1907. Hqrs. and 1st and 3d Battalions to sail for Manila June 5, 1909. 21st Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; to sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1909. 22d Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. K and L, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Cos. H and I, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Cos. B and E, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; Hqrs. arrived in Alaska July, 1908.

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23d Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. Hqs. arrived March 4, 1909.
24th Inf.—Hqs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
25th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqs. arrived Sept. 18, 1907; to sail Sept. 15, 1909, for U.S. Hqs. and one battalion will be stationed at Ft. Lawton, Wash., and two battalions at Ft. George Wright, Wash.
26th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqs. arrived July 3, 1907; to sail for U.S. June 15, 1909. Hqs., band and two battalions to be stationed at Fort Wayne, one battalion at Fort Brady.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqs. arrived Sept. 1, 1907; to sail Aug. 15, 1909, for U.S., to be stationed at Ft. Jay, Porter and Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqs. arrived Aug. 4, 1907; to sail for U.S. July 15, 1909. Hqs. and eight companies will proceed to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for station; two companies to Presidio of Monterey, and two companies to Ft. Mason, Cal.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqs., and A, B, E, F, G and H, San Juan; C and D, Henry Bks., Cayey.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to May 25. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. John M. Bowyer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. Capt. Walter O. Cowles ordered to command.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Capt. Charles J. Badger ordered to command.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank F. Fletcher. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Kossuth Niles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Capt. Washington I. Chambers ordered to command.

Second Division.

Capt. Hugo Osterhaus, Commander.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Captain Osterhaus.) Comdr. William S. Sims. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
The Idaho, Mississippi and New Hampshire will be assigned to this division on June 1.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Templem M. Potts. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Capt. Samuel P. Comly ordered to command.

Rear Admiral William P. Potter, Commander.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Potter.) Capt. Alexander Sharp. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Potter.) Capt. Frank E. Beatty. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. W. C. Fincke, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
LEONIDAS (collier). Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
PANTHER (repair ship). Lieut. Edwin H. De Lany. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
YAKTONT (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. Arrived May 9 at Tompkinsville, N.Y. Address there.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

On the 31st instant the Special Service Squadron will be disbanded as such. The vessels now composing the squadron (Maine, Idaho, Mississippi and New Hampshire) will be assigned on June 1 to the Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral Conway H. Arnold, commander.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Arnold.) Capt. William B. Caperton. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. James M. Helm. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. Cruising on the Mississippi River. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McK. Winslow. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SCOUT CRUISER DIVISION.

Comdr. Henry B. Wilson, Commander.

Send mail in care of the P.M., New York city.
CHESTER (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. At Monrovia, Liberia.
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Comdr. William L. Howard. At Monrovia, Liberia.

ARMORED CRUISER SQUADRON.

Capt. William A. Marshall, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. At Merina, Asia Minor.
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At Alexandria, Asia Minor.
NEW YORK, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Spencer S. Wood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The New York has been ordered to the Mediterranean.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE FLEET.

Capt. Charles A. Gove, Commander.

Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
HARTFORD (transport), 13 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Harold K. Hines. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Itinerary of Naval Academy Practice Squadron: Olympia, Chicago, Hartford, and Tonopah, summer, 1909.
Leave Annapolis, June 7, arrive Hampton Roads, June 10; leave Hampton Roads, June 14, arrive New London, June 16. June 16, to July 26, cruise in vicinity of New London. Anchor in the port Friday afternoons, and sail Monday mornings for drill grounds. Leave New London, July 26, arrive Newport, July 26; leave Newport, July 29, arrive Boston, July 30; leave Boston Aug. 4, arrive Portsmouth, Aug. 4; leave Portsmouth Aug. 7, arrive Portland, Aug. 7; leave Portland, Aug. 10, arrive Bath, Aug. 11; leave Bath, Aug. 18, arrive Newport, Aug. 20; leave Newport, Aug. 23, arrive Hampton Roads, Aug. 25; leave Hampton Roads, Aug. 26, arrive Annapolis, Aug. 27. Midshipmen disembark Aug. 28.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Squadron.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, Commander.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sebree.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. Arrived May 21 at Tacoma, Wash.
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman. Arrived May 21 at Tacoma, Wash.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. At Amapala, Honduras.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. Arrived May 21 at Tacoma, Wash. Capt. Charles C. Rogers ordered to command.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. Sailed May 22 from San Francisco, Cal., for Seattle, Wash.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles B. T. Moore. Arrived May 19 at San Francisco, Cal.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Moses L. Wood. Sailed May 22 from San Francisco, Cal., for Seattle, Wash.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. Sailed May 22 from San Francisco, Cal., for Seattle, Wash.

Second Squadron.

Third Division.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers in reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

Fourth Division.

There are at present no vessels assigned to this division.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Third Squadron, in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Comdr. Harry S. Knapp. At Yokohama, Japan.
Comdr. John H. Gibbons ordered to command.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Louis S. Van Duzer. At Yokohama, Japan.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James P. Parker. At Yokohama, Japan.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogewerff. At Yokohama, Japan.

Second Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John M. Orchard. At Yokohama, Japan.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Edward Lloyd, jr. At Shanghai, China.
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Wilson W. Buchanan. At Hong Kong, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Arthur Crenshaw. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy C. Smith. At Shanghai, China.
MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Ensign Chandler K. Jones. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Thomas Withers, jr. At Hong Kong, China.
ARAYAT, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt. H. Signor. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.
PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Arthur W. Sears. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

FIRST TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Send mail for flotilla in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
Lieut. James H. Tomb, Commander.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. James H. Tomb. Arrived May 21 at Nagasaki, Japan.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend. Arrived May 21 at Nagasaki, Japan.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign John M. Smeallie. Arrived May 21 at Nagasaki, Japan.
DALE (destroyer). Ensign Herbert H. Michael. Arrived May 21 at Nagasaki, Japan.
Stringham, and Winslow; and the old cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of the flotilla.

IN RESERVE.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. John A. Dougherty. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

TUGS.

PISCATAQUA. Btsn. Nelson R. King. At Cavite, P.I.
WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Thomas F. Greene. At Cavite, P.I.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W.

The Pre-eminent Cuvées of Champagne



Their
fine quality
will at once
commend them
to the
most critical



GEO. A. KESSLER & CO.
SOLE IMPORTERS
NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

Hendricks, master. At Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
ARETHUSA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. Arrived May 18 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign James P. Olding. Arrived May 18 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At San Francisco, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS (collier) merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. Sailed May 20 from Cavite, P.I., for Guam, en route to the Pacific Coast. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
NAVJO (tender). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
POMPEY (collier) merchant complement. James Smith, master. Sailed May 15 from Cavite, P.I., for Nagasaki, Japan. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
RAINBOW (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. Arrived May 21 at Nagasaki, Japan. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ADDER (submarine). Lieut. Oscar F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
AJAX (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Has been ordered placed in reserve.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At the navy yard, New York. In reserve.
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William S. Benson. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. James H. Oliver ordered to command.
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Titton, master. Arrived May 20 at Bradford, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO, C.C., 6 guns. Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
CHEYENNE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. James Dowling. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. Arrived May 24 at Hampton Roads, Va. Has been ordered to the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DIXIE, C.C., 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Harry George. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. At New Orleans, La. Address there.
EAGLE, U.S.G., 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George R. Maxwell. Surveying in Haitian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Eagle will leave the West Indies early in June for Portsmouth, N.H., touching at Annapolis, Md., en route.
GRAMPUS (submarine). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. Surveying in Cuban waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Will proceed early in June to Charleston, S.C.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrich. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Is in reserve.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Is in reserve.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Is in reserve.
IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Stanford E. Moses. At Honolulu. Address there.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Benjamin Tappan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Is in reserve.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Benjamin Tappan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Is in reserve.
LEBANON (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Meriwether, master. Arrived May 23 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank K. Hill. Arrived May 22 at Port Limon, Costa Rica. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 14 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. Arrived May 23 at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
MOCCASIN (submarine). Lieut. Oscar F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Joseph Strauss. Sailed May 16 from Pensacola, Fla., for Newport, R.I. Address there.

How to Select A Dentifrice

First: It must positively be non-acid.
Second: It must be only slightly alkaline. (Soaps are too alkaline.)

Third: It must not contain any bleaching preparations.

Fourth: It must not be gritty or contain any substance injurious to the teeth, gums or mucous membrane of the mouth (such as fermentable sugars).

There is one dentifrice that can stand this test. It is not only the oldest but conceded to be the safest and best dentifrice. It has been in universal use for over sixty years.

No Soldier in the U. S. Army need fear for the health of his teeth if he is a faithful user of SOZODONT in either of its three forms, liquid, powder or paste.

Sold at all Commissary Stores or Post Exchanges.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed May 21 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Bttn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombaug. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John L. Purcell. Arrived May 20 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tug). Lieut. Owen Hill. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

PEORIA. Bttn. Harold S. Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign Kenneth Whiting. Special service. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Bttn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PRAIRIE, C.O., 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. Arrived May 24 at New York city. Address there. Is anchored off Ninety-sixth street, North River.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Is in reserve.

ROCKET (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SALEM (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Comdr. Albert L. Key. At Quincy, Mass. Address there.

SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Logan. At Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SHARK (submarine). Lieut. Guy W. S. Castle. Special service. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SUPPLY (supply ship), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bisset. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SYLPH, O.G., 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Roger Williams. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.O., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack ordered to command.

TECUMSEH (tug). Bttn. Arthur D. Warwick. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Chief Bttn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Chief Bttn. August Wohlman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. Arrived May 22 at Sandusky, Ohio. Send mail to Erie, Pa.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLAS.

OASTINE (parent ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

First Submarine Flotilla.

Ensign Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.

Send mail to Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

PLUNGER. Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. At Newport, R.I.

NINA (tender). Chief Bttn. John S. Croghan. At Newport, R.I.

Second Submarine Flotilla.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham.

Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

VIPER. Ensign Robert A. White. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

CUTTLEFISH. Ensign Simeon B. Smith. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

OCTOPUS. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commanding.

Send mail in to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

First Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

BLAKELY (torpedoboot). Ensign Reuben L. Walker. Sailed May 24 from the navy yard, New York, for the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

DE LONG (torpedoboot). Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

SHUBRICK (torpedoboot). Ensign George B. Wright. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Division.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Commander.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

WILKES (torpedoboot). Ensign George C. Pegram. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

THORNTON (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles A. Blakely. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

TINGEY (torpedoboot). Ensign Warren C. Nixon. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Third Division.

Lieut. James O. Richardson, Commanding.

STOCKTON (torpedoboot). Lieut. James O. Richardson. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PORTER (torpedoboot). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

DUPONT (torpedoboot). Lieut. William F. Halsey, jr. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

BIDDLE (torpedoboot). Ensign Vaughan V. Woodward. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT NORFOLK.

Lieut. Oscar F. Cooper, Commander.

At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.—Torpedoboots: Bailey and Somers and the submarine Holland.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Louis C. Richardson, commander.

At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.—Torpedoboots: Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Ericsson, Foote, MacKenzie, Rodgers,

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. Harry A. Field, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of flotilla in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

YORKTOWN (parent ship), 6 guns. Comdr. Harry A. Field. At San Diego, Cal.

First Flotilla.

Lieut. John G. Church, commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCammon. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Flotilla.

Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Third Flotilla.

Lieut. Alfred G. Howe, Commander.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign William A. Glassford. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Earl R. Shipp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Placed in reserve May 24.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At Manila.

FISH HAWK. Chief Bttn. William Martin. At Fort Monroe, Va.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Comdr. George B. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CONCORD (station ship at Guam during the absence of Supply). Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. At Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. John B. Milton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Oscar W. Koester. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Myles Joyce. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is used as auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

SEVERN (station ship). Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Comdr. John Hood ordered to command.

SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southerny.

TEXAS (receiving ship). Comdr. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. Charles E. Fox. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.

RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. New York city.

The itinerary for cruise of 1909, is as follows:

Arrive Falmouth, England, June 10, leave June 20;

arrive Copenhagen, Denmark, June 30, leave July 12;

arrive Amsterdam, Holland, July 18, leave July 22;

arrive Gravesend, England, July 23, leave July 27;

arrive Ryemouth, England, July 28, leave Aug. 8; arrive Long Island Sound, Aug. 28.

As the Newport proceeds under sail, dates given are approximate only. Mail address U.S.S. Newport, care of P.M., N.Y. city, domestic rates.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS.

1st O.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser);

P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.

Active, Mare Island, Cal.

Alice, Norfolk, Va.

Apache, New York.

Chickasaw, Newport.

Choctaw, Washington.

Samoset, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sebago, Charleston, S.C.

Sioux, Boston, Mass.

Sotomayo, Puget Snd., Wash.

Standish, Annapolis, Md.

Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.

Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa.

Narkeeta, New York.

Nezinscot, Portsmouth, N.H.

Pawnee, Newport, R.I.

Pawtucket, Puget Snd., Wash.

Hercules, Norfolk, Va.

Iroquois, at Honolulu.

Iwana, Boston, Mass.

Massasoit, Key West, Fla.

Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.

Rocket, Norfolk, Va.

Pennacook, Norfolk, Va.

Pentucket, New York.

Pontiac, New York.

Powhatan, New York.

Rapido, Cavite, P.I.

Trafic, New York.

Triton, Norfolk, Va.

Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.

Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.

Waban, Pensacola, Fla.

Wabnetta, Norfolk, Va.

Amphitrite, at Philadelphia.

Bagley, at Annapolis.

Baltimore, at New York.

Barney, at Norfolk, Va.

Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal.

Boston, at Puget Sound.

Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Cincinnati, at Mare Island.

Constitution, at Boston.

Columbia, at Philadelphia.

Decatur, at Olongapo.

Detroit, at Boston.

Eagle, at Norfolk.

Elcano, at Cavite.

Elfrida, at New York.

Enterprise, at Boston, Mass.

Fox, at Mare Island, Cal.

Profil, at Cavite.

General Alava, at Cavite.

Gloucester, at Boston.

Gwin, at Newport.

Hornet, at Norfolk.

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Iowa, at Norfolk.
Katahdin, at Philadelphia.
Leonidas, at Portsmouth, N.H.
McKee, at Newport, R.I.
Manila, at Mare Island, Cal.
Manly, at Annapolis.
Marblehead, at Mare Island.
Massachusetts, at New York.
Miantonomoh, at Philadelphia.
Minneapolis, at Philadelphia.
Monadnock, at Cavite.
Morris, at Newport, R.I.
New Orleans, at Mare Island.
Oregon, at Puget Sound.
Pampanga, at Cavite.
Panay, at Cavite.

Petrel, at Mare Island.
Princeton, at Puget Sound.
Quiro, at Cavite.
Raleigh, at Mare Island.
Restless, at Norfolk.
San Francisco, at Norfolk.
Siren, at Norfolk.
Solace, at Charleston, S.C.
Stiletto, at Newport.
Talbot, at Newport.
Tallahassee, at Norfolk.
Terror, at Philadelphia.
Vesuvius, at Boston.
Wheeling, at Puget Sound.
Yankee, at New Bedford.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city.
Alert, San Francisco, Cal.
Alvarado, New Orleans, La.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Granite State, New York city.
Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio.
Huntress, at St. Louis.
Isla de Cuba, at Baltimore.
Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Lieut. Gen. Anatole M. Stoessel and Rear Admiral Nebogoff have been released from confinement in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul by order of Emperor Nicholas. General Stoessel was found guilty by court-martial of surrendering the fortress of Port Arthur to the Japanese, and was serving a sentence of ten years' imprisonment. Nebogoff was sentenced to be interned in a fortress for the same length of time for surrendering to the enemy at the Battle of the Sea of Japan. Stoessel began his sentence March 20, 1908, while Nebogoff took up his quarters in the fortress April 15, 1907. A month ago the Czar pardoned Rear Admiral Gregorieff and Lieutenant Smirnov, subordinate officers under Nebogoff, who had been originally sentenced to death for having surrendered their commands, but their sentences were commuted to ten years' imprisonment, which they began serving in 1907.

The effect on the balloon, of dropping such an enormous weight of ballast as is contemplated by the exponents of the use of airships for hurling explosive bombs down upon ships and forts, seems not to have been taken into serious consideration. Still further, suggests the Army and Navy Gazette, of London, there is the extreme difficulty of dropping the bomb exactly on the spot desired, as from an altitude where the balloon would be safe from fire the target would be reduced to a speck.

Dealing with the teaching of hygiene to the German soldier, the Berlin correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association says that the soldiers are instructed from their entrance into service regarding the care of the body. The under officers are instructed once or twice a week by the use of a small pamphlet on hygiene for soldiers, regarding the care of the feet, cleansing the hands, care of the teeth, and these officers give lessons to recruits. A copy of the book on hygiene is placed in every barrack so that the soldiers may inform themselves in their leisure hours. The privates are especially instructed in the care of the teeth by an assistant surgeon and it is required that each man shall have a suitable toothbrush. By order of the physician of the general staff each physician who makes sanitary inspection of soldiers at certain intervals shall use this opportunity to discuss matters of hygiene with the men in a manner generally intelligible, especially regarding the character and prevention of sunstroke, regarding the dangers of excessive use of alcohol, the prevention of venereal diseases and the like. In a similar way the officers are occasionally instructed by sanitary officials.

It is perhaps not widely known that there are negro soldiers in the German army. The military authorities, however, have decided to discontinue their further enlistment, explaining that the Africans have adopted the vices and none of the virtues of German civilization, that they have degenerated rapidly and are not amenable to discipline.

The overwhelming generosity of America toward the stricken Sicilians has well-nigh put the native merchants out of business, according to word received at Washington. The Sicilian business men are reported to be facing ruin as a result of the presence of free provisions and clothing. The result of this is that the people are not working and little attempt is made to resume business activities. So long as the free supplies last the island cannot recover its lost commercial prestige, for the laborers refuse to work while they can exist without effort. The suggestion has been made that the overplus of supplies might be shipped to Adana, the scene of the recent atrocities against the Armenians.

The latest manual for the training of the infantry of Switzerland, published Dec. 31, 1907, insists upon the offensive as the only means of obtaining lasting victory. The enemy is to be engaged as quickly and as energetically as possible to compel him to act on the defensive.



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The attack culminating in an assault will be made usually at night, especially when over open ground, or better still, at dawn; only on exceptional occasions by day, and then only if vigorously supported by artillery. On the defense the use of advanced positions with reference to the main position are to be permitted only in special cases, where it is a question of closing some defile or giving the cavalry a rallying point. Stress is laid upon the importance of thorough individual training, and as the recruit's drill lasts only sixty-five days, the number of movements he is required to make has been reduced to a minimum, so as to make his instruction in these as thorough as possible. Three steps of eighty centimeters each are substituted for the six steps of the old manual. These are the maneuver step: 116-120 paces a minute; the balance step the same with the leg stiffened for drill and ceremonial, and the double, 160 paces a minute, to be used only over short distances. But one method of loading is prescribed, i.e., through the magazine, and one method of firing, independent firing. On parade the rifle will be carried only at the "slope." In extended order on field days and on the march the rifles may be slung across either shoulder or hung around the neck when climbing. The soldier should know how to act by himself, if left without a leader. He should know how to occupy and prepare positions for defense; he should be able to judge distances, be able to regulate the rapidity of his fire, and be trained to strict fire-discipline. Appealing to the spirit of "camaraderie" bred of dangers shared, the regulation adds: should the skirmisher notice that his comrades have not got the correct distance or that they are firing too rapidly he will draw their attention to this fact; should they not cease fire, when necessary, he will prevent their wasting ammunition.

Three money-lenders were convicted in Hamburg, the other day, of practicing usury upon some 190 German army officers, and sentenced to imprisonment, to pay cash fines and after release from prison to be deprived of civil rights for two years.

Another name is added to the long roll of those members of the medical fraternity who have given up their lives for the advancement of science, a sacrifice of self in which the members of Army medical departments have a conspicuous part. The latest of these martyrs is Capt. F. H. Hardy, of the British Army Medical Corps, who contracted the fatal disease of sleeping sickness while investigating the ailment and endeavoring to stop its spread among the natives of Nyassaland, Africa. When he was found to be infected with it, says the London correspond-

ent of the Journal of the American Medical Association, it was decided to take him home for treatment, but he died on the way at Aden. His fate recalls the death of Lieut. F. Tulloch, also of the British Army Medical Corps, who contracted the disease a few years ago in Central Africa and came home to die.

The ten-year naval agreement between Great Britain and the Australian Commonwealth, which has been in effect since 1903, provides for the maintenance of one first-class cruiser, two second-class cruisers, and four third-class cruisers, and smaller vessels on the Australian station, the Commonwealth and New Zealand together now contributing \$1,500,000 annually toward its cost.

The fleet of destroyers which Australia has decided to construct will be employed as a rule in Australian waters under the complete control of the Commonwealth government, from whom the commander-in-chief of the force will receive all his orders. The force will be regulated in the sense of discipline as is the British navy, and if required to go outside Australian waters, will come under command of the British naval officer on the station visited, and in time of war, it is proposed to hand over the fleet unreservedly to the British Admiralty.

The naval question is being taken up by South Africans. So far as the white population of South Africa is concerned, seafaring life has heretofore been neglected, but the agitation of the question of British naval supremacy which has been of late occupying the minds of the Colonies, has awakened in the South Africans a desire to lend a hand in the upholding of a two-power standard by Great Britain.

Admiral Sir Percy Scott, whose device, to control and direct naval gunfire without the use of gunlayers, we recently referred to, has also taken up the study of combatting the aerogunners. Sir Percy has designed a gun that will throw a projectile to a height of 6,000 feet, which is as high as the German gun, manufactured by Krupp, can project a shell at present. The United Service Gazette suggests the pneumatic gun as the weapon for combat between airships themselves, and urges experiments toward the perfection of such a gun.

The annual cavalry tournament at Rome, heretofore international in character, is this year restricted to Italian cavalry. The competitors consist of patrols from twenty-four different cavalry regiments, each patrol consisting of one officer, one non-commissioned officer, and six troopers, fully equipped, and mounted on Italian horses only. These patrols are subjected to the test of making a journey of 140 miles to Rome in three days. They rest for thirty-six hours, after which they are required to make a cross-country ride of eighteen miles, finishing up with a trial over the Tor di Quinto steeplechase course of one and a quarter miles.

At a Canadian maneuver camp, as related by the Canadian Military Gazette, an Irishman was acting as sentry for the first time the captain came round to see if all was well. "Do you know your orders?" asked the captain. "Yes, sorr," was the prompt reply. "Know the points of the compass?" "Yes, sorr." "You are facing the setting sun and your right hand is north and your left hand south. Now what is behind you?" "Bedads I didn't think ye'd see it; it's a bottle, sorr, but ye need a drop of the cratur these cold mornings, if ye please, sorr," replied the Irishman to the surprise of the captain.

The annual report of the British Navy League shows a membership in that organization of some 20,000, as against the German Navy League's half million.

A Pekin telegram says that "in order to procure the sum necessary to form a powerful Chinese navy, the Regent has asked the Empress to have the treasure left by the late Empress valued. This treasure is in the cellars of the Palace, guarded by special janitors, whose chief has informed the Empress that he has weighed 990 million taels of silver and 12 million taels of gold. The weight represents about £220,000,000. It is not yet known how much of this will be devoted to the purchase of battleships. The Naval Reform Commission is examining the models sent by English, French and German firms."

The Militärische Presse states that the armament of the German cavalry with the new carbine will soon be completed. This arm is six inches longer than its predecessor, and is adapted for the fixing of a bayonet. It is proportionately heavier, but the additional weight is

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partly compensated by the lighter character of the ammunition. The carbine is sighted up to 2,187 yards, as compared with the 1,312 yards of the old weapon. The equipment for carrying the cartridges is yet to be decided upon, the present cartridge case and broad bandolier being practically condemned, and a pocket system is likely to be adopted. As to carrying of new carbine, the present idea is to sling it diagonally on the man's back.

The Norwegian naval program contemplates the building of six or eight armored cruisers for coast defense besides torpedo boats and submarines. Twenty-five years' time is allowed for the carrying out of the program, and it is intended to lay down one armored cruiser immediately.

The Russian dockyard program contemplates the conversion of the yard at St. Petersburg into residential or business quarters, ships now there to be sent to Cronstadt for completion. The Baltic works on the other side of the Neva will be enlarged and the management thereof turned over to a British shipbuilding firm.

The Austro-Hungarian government has ordered two more small shallow-draft gunboats for service on the Danube, propelled by internal combustion engines.

The British cruiser Gladiator, which sunk in collision with the American liner St. Paul off Yarmouth last spring, and was subsequently raised, was recently sold at private sale for a trifle over \$75,000 for junk. The price brought was several times less than the expense of salvage.

The 10,300-ton British battleship Rodney, built in 1888, was sold at auction the other day for \$106,750.

The French battleship Danton, which stuck on the ways at her launching on May 22, refused to yield to the efforts of the tugs employed to release her, and it is thought the launch will not be completed until next week. The accident is attributed to the insufficient incline of the ways and the sinking of the supports under the immense weight, which caused the hull to deviate from her course.

Three batteries of the new 6-inch heavy gun have recently been issued to the French army. Inasmuch as the gun is transported separately from its mounting, it is much more mobile than the old 6-inch gun. The gun recoils upon slides, and the mounting is also checked by a spade brake—a pneumatic brake stops the gun and returns it to its firing position. The claim is made that relaying is only necessary after several rounds have been fired. The Renailho gun is a quick-firer, as it can fire five rounds a minute, the projectiles weighing about 95 pounds.

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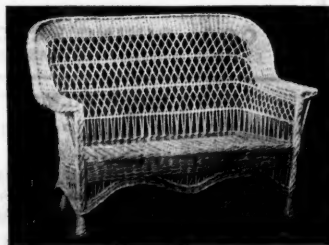
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